Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME XXXIX.] WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22D 1828. [NUMBER 2003.

THIS DAY
WEDNESDAY the 22d Oct.
FRITH
Bomanjee & Co.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
AN EXTENSIVE AND WELL SELECTED
INVOICE OF
GLASS WARE,
CONSISTING of Goblets, Claret Glasses, Wine Glasses, Tumblers, Burners, Shades painted and plain Cruet Stands, Castors, plain Decanters, Butter Pots plain and cut, Finger Cups, Liquor Glasses, Globe Lamps with Brass mountings &c. &c. &c.

AND AT 12 O'CLOCK PRECISELY
Will be Sold without limit or reserve, a pair of Strong Serviceable Grey Carriage HORSES.

Likewise a fine MARE with her foal only 5 months old.

A great collection of Garden pots of sizes will be afterwards put up for Sale.

To be viewed at the Rooms of the Advertisers.

FRITH
Bomanjee and Co.
BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEY WILL
ON FRIDAY the 24th Inst.
AND THE FOLLOWING DAY
PUT UP TO PUBLIC AUCTION
ON THE PREMISES
NEAR THE DOCK YARD,
THE MODERN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
OF THE LATE
JOHN POLLEXFEN, Esq.

COMPRISING, Couches, Tables, Chairs, Argaund Lamps, Carpets Wall Shades, Beaureus, Card Tables, Punkahs, a well selected Library of Books containing many new and valuable Works.

AMONGST WHICH
IS THE LATEST EDITION OF THE
ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITTANICA
HANDSOMELY BOUND IN
RUSSIA GILT BACKS AND EDGES.

Also a splendid service of Plate, Desert, Tea, and Dinner service, Glass Ware, Wines, Beer, &c. &c.

AT ONE O'CLOCK
WILL BE PUT UP:
An Elegant Europe Chariot, a very neat Barouche, and Barouchette with two pair of Carriage Horses and one Saddle Horse.

Catalogues will be speedily published, and the property on view from the 20th Instant.

ON MONDAY 3d of Nov. 1828.
WILL BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY
FRITH
Bomanjee and Co.
AT HIS RESIDENCE ON COLABA,
THE MODERN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
GLASS, SILVER AND PLATED WARE &c.
OF
CAPTAIN CHARLES KEYS,

COMPRISING Tables, Chairs, Couches, Lamps, Wall Shades, a Cabinet of Shells, Books, Pictures, Garden Seats, Chandeliers, Dinner and Tea services &c. &c.

Also, three iron Tanks of 3 ft. cube for containing Grain or Provisions.

Catalogues will shortly be published, and the property may be viewed the Saturday previous to the sale.

FOR SALE
BY
FRITH
Bomanjee and Co.
On WEDNESDAY the 12th November
AND FOLLOWING DAY
AT BREACH CANDY,
The Household Furniture
OF
WM. FENWICK ESQ.

CONSISTING of Couches, Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Dinner, Desert and Tea Services &c.

A neat Cabinet of shells, together with plate, Glass and China Ware, and Books.

ALSO,
If not previously disposed of by private Sale) a handsome new Europe built
LANDAULETTE
AND PAIR OF HORSES,
A EUROPE BUILT
BUGGY AND HORSE,
A NEW BENGAL
SHIGRAM
JUST IMPORTED FROM CALCUTTA
PER BRIG
CARTHA.

Catalogues will be published and the property may be viewed on the Monday and Tuesday preceding the Day of Sale.

MESSRS.
Frith Bomanjee and Co.
HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE
AT THEIR
COMMISSION ROOMS

THE undermentioned Articles the property of a Gentleman proceeding to England.

An Air pump complete with two Glasses; and Leslie's freezing Apparatus.

A handsome Chemical Apparatus Chest fitted in very complete order.

A Chemical test Chest.

A Box of Minerals complete.

An improved lucernal Microscope.

A pair of excellent double barrelled Pistols by Mortimer in a Mahogany Case complete.

ALSO
The following publications from the Calcutta Press just published.

The Panics of Caius Selicus Italicus 2 Vols. by Dr. Tytler.

Miscellanies in Verse by Do.

Elements of Genl. History Do.

The Mackenzie collection by H. H. Wilson Esq. 2 Vol.

The East India Act and others various sorts.

They have likewise a very Superior assortment of Jewellery, Ivory Card boxes, fancy Rice Paper, Ivory Parasol Sticks, and various sorts of fancy Articles of China manufacture recently arrived per the *Bombay Castle*.

TO BE LET.
FOR SIX MONTHS,
At the low rent of Forty Rupees per Month,

A LARGE UPPER-ROOMED BUNGALOW, situated in Girgaum, a little beyond the Portuguese Chapel, on the right hand side. The outer gates face the road.

This Bungalow has been hitherto let for from 75 to 90 Rupees per month, but the distance from town interfering with the present occupier's public duties, induces him to vacate it.

The Bungalow may be taken possession of either immediately or on the 1st of November.

For further particulars apply to the PRINTER of this Paper.

Bombay, 22d October 1828.

Higgs & Briggs
WILL SELL BY AUCTION,
To-morrow the 23d instant
AT 1 O'CLOCK,
TWO DOUBLE BARRELLED
DETONATING
FOWLING PIECES,
A NEAT
BUGGY
WITH CAPITAL
ARAB HORSE,
AND HARNESS
Single Poled
TENTS,
AND A BRACE OF
POINTERS

THAT have been some time in the Country they are a thorough breed and capitally broken in also a
BULL TERRIER DOG.
Meadows Street, 22d October 1828.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
FINE
Manilla Gheroots.
PRICE Rs. 15 PER 1000.
Meadows Street, 22d October 1828,

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To Morrow the 23d Instant
SEVERAL Casks of Simson's Beer, Bengal Boots and Shoes, Piece Goods, Glass Ware &c &c,
Meadows Street, 22d October, 1828.

BOMBAY
REGISTER & DIRECTORY
FOR
1829.
PRICE RUPEES FIVE.

THE Public are respectfully informed that on the 1st of January 1829, and on each succeeding year, will be issued from the GAZETTE PRESS, a work under the above denomination, and to which their attention is solicited. The Gentlemen who are compiling this work, *have been fortunate enough to obtain the permission of Government to be furnished with such Information from its Records, as may be necessary to insure the accuracy of the work;* and from other sources, hints for its improvement, which will be most faithfully attended to, and for which they feel extremely grateful.

The work will contain an accurate CALENDAR and ALMANAC, and complete Lists of all the Departments under this Presidency, with their disposition.

Bombay 22d October, 1828.

FOR SALE
AT THE *GAZETTE OFFICE*
A Few Copies of the *Memoir* of the late SIR EDWARD WEST, *Chief Justice* of the Supreme Court of Judicature Bombay.
Gaz. Office, 22d Oct, 1828.

FOR SALE
AT THE
GAZETTE OFFICE.
THE UNDERMENTIONED PRINTED BLANK FORMS.

BILLS of Exchange, per sett		Rs.	" 2 "
Powers of Attorney, each		"	" 2 "
Interest Bonds,	do.	"	" 2 "
Respondentia Bonds	do.	"	1 " "
Policies of Insurance	do.	"	1 " "
Bills of Lading	per set	"	" 2 "
Price Currents	each	"	" 2 "

SAUL SOLOMON,
MERCHANT, COMMERCIAL AND SHIPPING AGENT AT THE ISLAND OF ST. HELENA.

Marine Stores, Provisions, Live Stock and Supplies of every description, furnished with facility and on moderate terms.

NEGOCIATES GOOD BILLS.

N. B.—Apartments fitted up in a superior style for the reception of Passengers.

TERMS OF BOARDING HOUSE.—Ladies and Gentlemen accommodated at 25s. per day, including, Port, Sherry, Madeira and Beer, Children and Servants at 12s 6d.

Passengers desirous of remaining at St. Helena for any length of time, accommodated on reduced terms of 15s. each and servants 5s.

N. B.—Hot and Cold Baths, Carriages & Saddle Horses.

ST. HELENA.—It must be desirable for those Ladies and Gentlemen, returning to Europe, or about to pass a short time on that Island, for the benefit of their Health, or otherwise, to know, that there is a long established House, kept on a very different principle to those already advertised (indeed Joe Millar's boarding House is shut up) and one of, if not the best house in St. James's Valley formerly known as DR. DUNN'S, the corner of the Company's Gardens, where Mr. Eyre an old Officer of the Hon'ble Company's Naval Service, continues to receive upon his old plan of *Family Comfort*, those, who are pleased to favour him with their Company.

Mr. EYRE as an Agent, takes this opportunity, of further expressing his readiness to assist in procuring supplies for Shipping, disposing of Property and otherwise attending to the interests *of all*, who, may honor *him* with their confidence.

6th August 1828.

Advertisement.

FOR SALE a neat BUGGY AND HARNESS (nearly new) with a Capital GREY ARAB rising 6, safe and quiet in Harness. Price 1200 Rupees.—For particulars apply to the PRINTER of the Bombay Gazette.

(c) *Bombay, 22d October* 1828.

Wines for Sale
AT THE
GODOWNS
OF
MESSRS RANKEN & SAUNDERS,

LONDON Bottled Sherry from Maxwell and Keys, Butler and Son, Stephenson & Co.	Rs.	24 a 26 per Doz.
Ditto Old Port Wine	"	22 a 24
Ditto in pints Maxwell and Keys	"	15
London Particular Madeira 3 years in bottle	"	26
Ditto	"	24
Very fine old Teneriffe	"	16
Sparkling White Champaigne	"	35 a 50
Frontignac	"	20
Sercial in pints	"	18
Claret (Mazwell & Keys 1st Growth)	"	40
Ditto from other houses	"	35
Ditto 2d Growth from Harper and Bell	"	
Real Cognac Brandy; in Casks of 30 a 80 Gallons imported direct from France to order	Rs.	2½ per Gall.
Ditto in bottle	"	12 per Dozen
Hollands in Cases each 7 Gallons	"	30 per Case
Genuine Highland Whiskey	"	30 per Dozen.

Bombay 22d October 1828

TO BE SOLD
A Strong and active BLACK ARAB COLT 14 Hd. 2 In. good tempored and likely to prove a useful Saddle Horse he is parted with for no fault price 450 Rs.—Apply to Messrs. HIGGS AND BRIGGS.

Bombay 22d Oct 1828

Advertisement.

THE utter impossibility of comprising within the compass of two sheets as much Europe and Asiatic intelligence as (due allowance being made for the space occupied by local matters) will keep the community on this side of India well informed on all questions of general interest, has determined the proprietors of the Courier on publishing.

Every Weanesday Morning,

From and after the 1st January next, a new Journal, consisting of 8 pages quarto, to be called.

The Mercury.

The MERCURY will be confined to the publication of *news only*, together with such Advertisements as may be sent.

For the convenience of such persons as may wish to send to England news from this country, the first four pages of the Mercury will consist *exclusively* of ASIATIC, and the last four of EUROPEAN intelligence.

To subscribers to the Courier the charge for the MERCURY will be only *three* rupees per quarter, and to non-subscribers *five* rupees thus giving to the former the advantage of two papers in the week for little more than *one third* above the price now paid for the Courier alone.

Communications addressed, post paid, to the Editor of the MERCURY, or the Editor of the COURIER, will be attended to.

Bombay, 22d October 1828.

TO BE SOLD OR LET

THE Elegant and modern MANSION on Colaba, commonly called COWPER'S COTTAGE and lately occupied by DAVID SETON Esq.—It is well worthy the consideration of any family who is desirous of obtaining a commodious and airy habitation.

For particulars apply at the Office of Messrs. LECKIE AND CO.

(c) *Bombay, 22d October* 1828.

LITERARY AGENCY

BOOKS, prints, Mathematical and Surveying Instruments, Stationary &c. may be procured from London on favorable terms either through Mr. John Alexander, British Gallery, Calcutta, or by application direct to Mr. John Richardson, Bookseller, No. 91 Royal Exchange London.

For particulars apply either at the GAZETTE or COURIER Printing Offices, where plans may be had gratis.

FOR SALE.

A few Cases of real "HOLLANDS GRENEVA" Superior to any thing of the Kind hitherto offered for Sale in Bombay has been Consigned by the highly respectable firm of GRAHAM AND CO. of *Rotterdam* to Messrs. SHOTTON AND CO. and which may be had on Application at their Godowns at 30 Rupees per Dozen.

Bombay 22d October 1828.

CHARRINGTON'S

PALE ALE,

A FRESH BATCH of this very superior PALE ALE is now landing from the Ship *Charles Kerr* from London selling at 80 Rs. per Hhd.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. ADAM SKINNER AND Co.

Bombay, 22d October 1828.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of CHARLES CAMPBELL deceased late a Purser in the Marine Service of the united Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire the Registrar of the said Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof Dated this 21st day of October 1828.

MORRIS AND PUGH,
(2) PROCTORS.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of WILLIAM JOHNSON late an Ensign in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment deceased, may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire Registrar of the said Court all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof Dated this 20th day of October 1828. (2)

Advertisement

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of WILLIAM SPENCER KYNASTON Esquire late in the Civil Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment deceased, may be granted to MARTIN WEST, Esquire Registrar of the said Court, all persons Concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof Dated this 20th day of October 1828. (2)

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of RAMCORE *alias* RALIAT late of Bombay Mahomedan Woman deceased, may be granted to MARTIN WEST, Esquire Registrar of the said Court, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof Dated this 20th day of October 1828. (2)

જાહેર • ખબર *

મારફત • પાર્સી રાજકુંવરબાઇ • તથા • રતીબાઇ • બીન • પુરબજી જી • મુરબજીની • ઝરી બાઇ • ની • જીજીભાઇ • બરજોરજી • અબજી • બાઇ • ની • મારફત • વકીલ • ફરામજી • પુરબજી • જુડીશ્યલ • કમીશનર • ની • શ્રી • પરીમ • કોરટમાં • મારજીનલ • ઇનસોલવંસી • ઉપર • કહેવી • કોરટના • રજીસ્ટર • સારૂ • અરજ • કરીછે • જે • મલે • કીલાશન • વકે • વીકીલે • કેવા • વામેલા • હોઇ • તેણે • જાહેરથી *

તારીખ • ૨૦ • મી • અકટોબર • ૧૮૨૮

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of JAMES LEVINGSTON deceased late a Conductor in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire Registrar of the Said Court all persons Concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 21st day of October 1828

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
(2) PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of GEORGE SIMPSON deceased late an Apothecary doing duty with His Majesty's Twentieth Regiment of Foot may be granted to MARTIN WEST Esquire Registrar of the said Court all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof Dated this 21st day of October 1828.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
(2) PROCTOR.

Passage to Scotland,

THE FAST SAILING BRIG

CROWN,

OF 350 TONS

John Baird,

COMMANDER,

WILL be despatched to Greenock on the 2d of November, and has good accommodations for a few passengers. Apply at the Office of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER & CO.

Bombay 22d October 1828.

For Culcutta Direct,

THE SHIP

ROYAL GEORGE.

WM. WILSON, MASTER.

TO Sail about the 1st proximo.—For Freight or Passage, having spacious accommodations, apply to the Master, on board, or to RITCHIE, FINLAY AND CO.

Rampart Row, 22d October 1828.

For Freight or Passage,

TO LONDON

THE SHIP

SURRY,

OF 500 TONS

Capt. Charles Kemp,

TO SAIL ON THE 7th NOVEMBER.

THIS Ship has good accommodations for Passengers and carries a Surgeon.

For Freight or Passage Apply to Capt. KEMP or to Messrs. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS.

Bombay, 22d October 1828.

For Freight or Passage

TO

POINT DE GALL,

MADRAS AND CALCUTTA,

THE SHIP

BOMBAY CASTLE

CAPTAIN JAMES SCOTT,

TO SAIL on or about the 10th proximo, For Freight or Passage.—Apply to KEIKHUSROO SORABJEE at his Office opposite the Church.

Bombay, 22d October 1828.

Freight and Passage

TO CEYLON

MADRAS AND CALCUTTA

THE FINE FIRST CLASS

BRIG CARTHA,

OF 400 TONS BURTHEN,

J. S. Sindsay,

COMMANDER,

WILL Sail for the above port, about the 15th November and has good accommodations for passengers, apply at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO.

Bombay 22d October 1828.

For Passage to London

THE FAST SAILING SHIP

CHARLES KERR A. 1.

BURTHEN 550 TONS,

John Brodie,

(LATE OF THE EAST INDIA COMP'S SERVICE)

COMMANDER,

WILL sail for LONDON on 1st December, has very elegant and superior accomodation for Passengers, & carries an experienced Surgeon.

Apply to Capt. BRODIE or to Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER & CO.

Bombay, 22d October 1828.

For Passage to London

OR THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,

THE FINE TEAK BUILT SHIP

TRIUMPH,

OF 600 TONS,

Capt. Thomas Green,

HAS very superior accommodations for Passengers, carries an experienced Surgeon, and will sail from hence on the 5th December.

For particulars apply to Messrs. PATRICK STEWART AND CO.

Bombay, 22d October 1828.

Freight and Passage

TO

LONDON

THE FINE FIRST CLASS SHIP

ISABELLA.

OF 500 TONS BURTHEN

G. R. Fox.

(OF THE HON'BLE COMPANY'S SERVICE)

COMMANDER

WILL be despatched to the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE and LONDON on the 1st December next, This ship has good accommodations, and carries a Surgeon. Apply to the COMMANDER at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO.

Bombay 22d October 1828

Passage to London

THE

RECOVERY.

Henry C. Chapman,

COMMANDER,

WAS to leave the Downs on the 1st July and is expected to arrive here early in next month. She will be despatched on the 1st January next, and plans of her accommodations may be seen on application at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO.

Bombay 22d October 1828.

General Orders.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council

BOMBAY CASTLE, 9TH OCTOBER 1828.

No. 262 of 1828.—The furlough to Europe granted to Captain T. W. Stokoe, of the Invalid Establishment, under date the 1st of August last, is cancelled at his own request.

No. 263 of 1828.—Captain Thomas Gidley, of the 11th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for the recovery of his health.

No. 264 of 1828.—Surgeon J. Walker is appointed to the medical charge of the convalescent Hospital at Mahabuleshwer, and to a special duty there, in respect to which he will receive instruction from the Medical Board. Surgeon Walker will draw the field allowances of his rank, in addition to the staff salary of the appointment.

Bombay Castle, 10th October 1828.

No. 265 of 1828.—Captain G. Graham, of His Majesty's 2d or Queen's Royals, is appointed Military Secretary to the Honorable the Governor from the date of Lieutenant Colonel Frederick's appointment as Commissary General.

Captain R. E. Borrowes, of His Majesty's 20th Regiment, is appointed private Secretary to the Honorable the Governor, vice Sir Alexander Campbell Baronet, proceeding to England on furlough.

No. 266 of 1828.—Captain J. Clarke, of the 22d Regiment Native Infantry, commanding the Guzerat Provincial Battalion, is placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief for Regimental duty.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has much satisfaction in expressing his approbation of the zealous and attentive manner in which Captain Clarke has conducted the duties of Commandant of the Guzerat Provincial Battalion since its formation in 1825.

Captain E. W. Jones, of the 3d Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to Command the Provincial Battalion of Guzerat.

Bombay Castle, 11th October 1828.

No. 267 of 1828.—The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased, in the Political Department, to appoint Major R. Burnwell to proceed to England overland with Despatches.

Bombay Castle, 13th October 1828.

No. 268 of 1828.—Assistant Surgeon Henry Rodney Elliott having reported his arrival at the presidency on board the Ship Royal George on the 14th ultimo, and produced the prescribed certificate of his appointment to this Establishment, is admitted into the service accordingly, leaving the date of his commission for future adjustment.

Lieutenant J. Thomas, of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry has returned to his duty by permission of the Honorable Court of Directors, without prejudice to his rank, by the Ship Royal George, which arrived at Bombay on the 24th ultimo.

Bombay Castle, 13th October 1828.

No. 269 of 1828.—The following promotions are made.

2d European Regiment.

Lieutenant J. P. Cumming to be Captain, and Ensign C. R. Hogg to be Lieutenant, in succession to Stewart, deceased.—Date of rank 21th Sept. 1828.

Senior supernumerary Ensign Richard Jeffery to rank from the 27th ultimo, and to be posted to the 2d European Regiment, vice Hogg promoted.

No. 270 of 1828.—Captain R. Dawson, of the 1st Regiment of Light Cavalry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for the recovery of his health.

Bombay Castle, 13th October 1828.

No. 17. of 1828.—In consequence of the lamented death of the Honorable Sir CHARLES HARCOURT CHAMBERS, Knight, acting Chief Justice of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at this Presidency, which took place at six o'clock this morning, the Honorable the Governor in Council directs, that thirty nine minute guns, corresponding with the age of the deceased, be fired from the Ramparts of the Garrison, and that the Flag of the Castle be hoisted half mast high, and continue so until sun set.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

No. 172 of 1828.—At the *recommendation* of His Excellency the Commander in Chief the following appointment is made.

2d Regiment of European Infantry.

Lieutenant H. Stiles to act as quarter master, ---Date of appointment 27th September 1828.

Bombay Castle, 13th Oct. 1828.

No. 273 of 1828.---The furlough to Calcutta on urgent private affairs granted to Surgeon W. Dalgairns of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry, and successively extended by General Orders of the 29th of May and 4th of August last, is further prolonged until the 15th Proximo.

No. 274 of 1828.---The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased, at the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, to make the following temporary promotions in the Quarter Master General's Department.

Captain Willoughby, Acting Assistant Quarter Master General Guicowar Subsidiary Force, to resume his appointment of Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General with the Poona Division of the Army.

Capt. Neil Campbell, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General with the Malwa Force, to act Assistant Quarter Master General with the Guicowar Subsidiary Force.

Lieutenant J. Campbell, Acting Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General with the Poona Divison of the Army, to do duty with the Malwa Force, vice Captain Neil Campbell.

Lieutenant Burnes, Deputy Assist, Quarter Master General with the Cutch Subsidized Force, to be attached to the Head Quarters of the Department at the Presidency.

Bombay Castle, 14th October 1828.

No. 275 of 1828.---Sergeant William Byrne, of the Artillery, is appointed a Sub-Conductor in the Commissariat Departm. at.

Bombay Castle, 15th October 1828.

No. 276 of 1828.---Lieutenant Henry Fawcett, of the 1st Regiment of Light Cavalry, is appointed an Extra Aid-de-Camp to the Honorable the Governor.

No. 277 of 1828.---Apothecary Henry Yates is allowed his discharge from the army, with permission to remain in India, subject to the confirmation of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

JOHN BAX,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—Capt. Crawford H. M. 6th Regt.
Doctor Goodrich Ditto.
Ditto Morgan Member, Medical Board.
Ensign G. P. Ball 15th Regt. N. I.
Asst. Surgeon Geo. Gray, Marine.
Asst. Surgn T. Thornton, M. D. Madras Est.
Lieut. Glorry 2 Gr. Regt.
Lieut. J. Holms 12th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. Edwd. Cates, H. M. 20th Regt.
Lieut. Freeman 2d Gr. Regt.
Assistant Surgn George Knox H. M. 20th Regt.
DEPARTURES.—Lieut. Freeman 2d Gr. Regt.
Major J. Dickinson Engineer.
Asst. Surgn. H. Cobb 17th Regt. N. I.
Ensign J. Willoughby 26th Regt.
Lt. and Adjt. J. Carr, Native Invd.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 14th.—The H. C. Schooner, Vigilant, Doss Mahomed Syrang, from Surat.

16th. Ship Bombay Castle, James Scott, Master from China, 1st July.

Do. The H. C. Armed Ketch Chacer, Mussa Perboy Syrang from Surat.

18th. Brig Cartha (Free Trader) J. S. Lindsay Master from Calcutta, 23d August.

19th. Ship Emma of Hull (Free Trader) G. North Master, from London the Downs 29th May Touched no where.

Do. Barque Prince of Orange (Free Trader) Thos. Jameson Master, from Leith 15th of May Touched at Madeira and left it on the 8th of June.

Do. Grab Brig Cauverbux, Gullam Mahomed; Nacqudah, from Calicut, 11th October.

20th Ship Isabella (Free Trader) G. R. Fox Master, from London, 14th May 1828, 22d August and 23d Sept. Touched at Cape and Mauritius, no news.

Do. Ship Esther (Free Trader) George Robinson Master, from London 5th June & Dungeness 12th June.

Do. Ship Fifeshire W. S. Crawley Master, from Calcutta, left 27th September Cochin 2d October.

Do. Ship Consbrook (Free Trader) A. Trachan, Master, from Liverpool left 14th June touched at Madeira and left that port on the 10th July 1828.

21st Ship Bengal of Liverpool (Free Trader) Geo. Fergusson Master, from Liverpool 15th June.

Passengers per Brig Cartha.—T. H. Thatch Esq. Surgeon.

Per Ship Isabella.—Mrs. Fox, Mrs. George, Mrs. Cates, Lieut. Young 2d Gra. N. I. Lieut. Cates, H. M. 20th Regt. Doctor Thorton Madras Establishment Mr. Sedgewick, Mr. Stephens, Volu. B. Marine.

Per Ship Fifeshire.—Mrs. Crawley, Mrs Knox, Mr. Bowring, Mr. Pugg, Master Thompson.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 16th.—Persian Ship Munsoory, Abdool Nebee Naqudah, to Bushire.

SHIPS LOADING.

ENGLISH.—Crown for London; Surry, for London; James and Thomas for London; Pomona for Liverpool; Dorothy for Liverpool; Cadry for Malabar.

ARAB.—Futtayrahimany for Kamore; Wootmary, for Penang; Futtay-eslam, for Persian Gulph

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.—Chatham, Margaret Johnson, Surry, Pomona, Capt. Cook, Crown, James, and Thomas; Dorothy, Royal George, Charles Kerr, Ulster, Cartha, Emma, Fifeshire, Esther, Prince of Orange, Isabella, Consbrook and Bengal.

COUNTRY SHIP.—Carron, Bombay Castle, Caderbux, and Hoshmy.

ARAB.—Futtayrahimany Wootmary, Futayeslam, and Futtaymusty.

PORTUGUESE.—Epiphania.

REPORT OF C[illegible] IN PORT.

Honorable Co[illegible] Elphinstone
Ditto.—Ditto.—
Ditto.—Ditto. Br[illegible]es,
Ditto.—Ditto. Recei[illegible]d.
Arrivals and Departures [illegible]pany's Cruizers None.

DOMESTIC [illegible]CCURRENCES.

BIR[illegible]THS.

On Wednesday the 15th [illegible] instant, at Nizzagaum, Mrs. Smith, of a Daughter.

At Nimboolie near Bhewnd[illegible], on the 16th instant, the Lady of James Boyd Esq. [illegible]ioneer Batt. of a son.

At Colaba on the Morning [illegible] the 21st Instant, the Wife, of Mr. Deleforce of the [illegible]Marine Department, of a Son.

At Girgaum, on the morning of the 21st Instant, the Lady of Captain John Crockett of the Country Service of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

None.—

DEATHS.

At Girgaum, on the 13th instant, John, Son of a Rev. John Cooper, Murtlee, age 17 months.

On Wednesday the 15th instant, Mrs. Malcolm Denies, aged 18 years.

At Kalladyhee, on the 5th Instant, Captain William Babington, of the 6th Regt. Madras Light Cavalry. An Officer whose upright principles and rectitude of conduct united with mildness of manners and modesty of deportment rendered him while living, esteemed and respected; and will long endear his memory to his Brother Officers and friends by whom he is sincerely and deservedly regretted, to his afflicted widow and two infant Children his loss is irreparable.

NOTICE.

THE European Inhabitants of Bombay are respectfully informed, that a Book will be sent round, in which it is requested they will insert their names and occupation in the manner in which, they may wish them to appear in the BOMBAY REGISTER AND DIRECTORY for the ensuing year.

Gazette Office. 1st October 1828.

EXCHANGE &c.

On London, at 6 months sight [illegible]
Bengal, at 30 days sight, 106½
Madras, at 30 days sight, 99a 100

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S [illegible]ER.

Remittable notes 135 Bombay Rs. per 0 Sicca
Unremittable do. 106½ do. per 0 do.
Notes of the present 3 per Cent [illegible]n opened
Bengal on the 18th Augt. 1825, a[illegible] at 108½
Buy, per 0 Sicca.

PRICE OF [illegible]TION.

Spanish Dollars 100 p[illegible]
German Crowns 100 per [illegible]

FREIGHTS.

London.... Per Ton } Nominal.
China..... Per Candy, }

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 22ND OCTOBER 1828.

We beg to refer our readers for an account of the numerous arrivals during the past week to our Shipping Report. We have seen *Liverpool Papers* to the 14th of June, which contain nothing of importance, except the undermentioned paragraphs relating to Foreign Affairs.

"There has not been any news from Portugal in the present week; but some circumstances, very interesting and important, have occurred in England, in connection with the state of affairs in Portugal.

The Marquis De Rezende and the Viscount De Itabayana, the plenipotentiaries in London of the Emperor of Brazil, have addressed to the other Brazilian legations in Europe, in the name of the Emperor as King of Portugal, a circular, declaring that they, the plenipotentiaries, recognize as the only lawful authority in Portugal, the Oporto Junta.

Mr. Peel declared in the House of Commons, on Monday night, that the functions of the British minister at the court of Lisbon had been suspended. The right hon secretary did not add that the Oporto Junta had been acknowledged; but this is a step likely to be taken, after the very decisive declaration to that effect by the Brazilian ministers. Mr. Peel did say, that the sentiments of the court of Vienna were in strict concordance with those of the English court.

Another very interesting circumstance is, the fact that the whole of the Portuguese noblemen and officers, who fled to England, to avoid the hostility of Miguel, are now about to return, to give their services to their country, as subjects of the constitutional monarch.—They were expected to sail for Lisbon yesterday, in a steam-vessel.

The Marquis De Palmella returns to Portugal.

The usurpation of Don Miguel thus appears likely to be of the briefest duration. It was as ill contrived as it was rash and ill advised.

The alleged Russian bulletin is now proved to have been a forgery.

The latest authentic accounts from Buchurest (to the 29th ult.) inform us that the passage of the Danube was not to take place until the arrival of the Emperor. His Majesty was not then immediately expected.

The *Frankfort Journal* publishes a letter addressed by the Russian minister, Count Nesselrode, to the diet of the German Confederation. It is explanatory of the motives which induced the Emperor to declare war; motives which it represents to have been most legitimate and most urgent, and it renews the declaration, that he entertains no views of ambition, and that he does not give to the inhabitants of Wallachia and Moldavia any exaggerated hopes of ultimate independence, or of a connection with the Russian empire.

Articles have appeared in the Paris papers, styled correspondence from Constantinople, which represent the Sultan to be inclined now to listen to those terms which, before the Russian army moved, he scorned to hear.

This, however, is intelligence contradicted substantially by the purport of the advices received by government from Lord Cowley, British ambassador at Vienna,

The circumstance mentioned in our postscript last week, of a treaty (the motive of which was rather inexplicable) between Austria and Sardinia, is contradicted officially in the *Monituer*.

The intelligence from France itself is not of any importance. The debate on the new law to regulate the press still continues without much violence on either side. Indeed, the numbers are nearly balanced, and amendments have been carried by both parties in a manner which shows great impartiality in the chamber, and little strength or command over its decisions on the part of the ministers.

In to day's paper we give a part of the Debate that took place in the house of Commons on the 2nd of June; on which occasion Mr. HUSKISSON entered at great length on the reasons for his retirement or rather his dismissal from Office. We regret that we could not publish the whole of the debate, as it is of a most interesting nature. Mr. HUSKISSON clearly appears to have been forced out of the Administration, and for no other reason, that we can perceive, but, that he was determined to do justice to his country and to his own character as a Statesman. The great CAPTAIN of the day, however had his own ends in view, and would neither listen to reason or argument, but persisted in declaring that the letter Mr. HUSKISSON wrote him, was an absolute Resignation of Office, and when the EARL OF DUDLEY, went to him to explain matters, he exclaimed "that it is no mistake—that it can be no mistake, and that it shall be no mistake"—We shall give the conclusion of the debate next week.

The perpetrator of the atrocious Murder, committed in the vicinity of *Beejapoor*, the particulars of which we gave in a former paper; we rejoice to learn has been apprehended, as will be seen from the following further communication from our valued correspondent at Hursole.

"The perpetrator of the Murder related in our paper of the 1st Instant, by name Shaik Abdul Achan, has been taken at *Veerpoor* on his way to *Lnumwarra*, where he intended to complete himself; he has made a full confession of his Crime to E. B. MILLS Esq. the acting Collector, thro' whose exertion he has been apprehended, and will take his trial at the next Session at Ahmedabad."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

From Bombay Price Current and Commercial Register, Oct. 18.

OPIUM.

For a time after the arrival of the *Bombay Castle* in CHINA this season, the holders of Opium we learn generally wished to support the price of Malwa to 1200 Dollars, but towards the end of May sales were commenced at 1160, the price kept gradually declining to 1100 about the 20th May accounts were received of the second sale here having gone at considerably lower prices than the which caused a further fall and a great delay in effecting sales, the *Jumesina* arrived 30th May and brought accounts of the last quantity coming from Demaun which end the desire to realize, and between that and the 24th June sales to a considerable extent had been effected at prices varying 1000 to 900 and 800 dollars, and about 21st some sales were made at 770 and 780, the End of the month the price had got to 820, Patna was more steady at prices 950 to 1000 Dollars, during the whole of the fluctuations in Malwa, and Benares at 900 but very dull.

Supreme Court.

FOURTH QUARTER SESSIONS.

OCTOBER 20TH.

The Fourth Quarter Sessions of the Supreme Court commenced on Monday, (having been postponed to that day in consequence of the lamented death of SIR CHARLES CHAMBERS) before SIR JOHN PETER GRANT.

The following is a list of the Grand Jury-men.

JAMES FARISH, ESQ. *Foreman.*

George Sorjie[illegible] Esq.	James Fawcett Esq.
Alex. Bell Esq.	Arthur Hornby Esq.
Thomas Flower Esq.	Thomas Crawford Esq.
Josiah McGregor Esq.	Barnet Doveton Esq.
Willm. Money Esq.	Patrick Stewart Esq.
Hild G. Oakes Esq.	H. W. Carter Esq.
John Barnett Esq.	John Penn Esq.
Willm. Shotton Esq.	Thomas F. Ranken Esq.
M. D. DeVitre Esq.	Joze Maria Pinto Esq.
James Ritchie Esq.	Edward J. Stracy Esq.
George Adam Esq.	Jas. Grant Lumsden Esq.

The Jury having been sworn, Mr. Justice GRANT delivered the following Charge.

The affecting event which has devolved on me the duty of addressing you on this occasion, will I know be received by all who hear me, as more than an ample reason in point of feeling for my having delayed it till to-day. As a tribute to the memory of the amiable and distinguished person we have lost, if considered merely as a mark of respect to his memory, I should rather have to account for the interposing so short an interval before resuming the business of the Court in which had he lived it would have been his place to preside, than to offer reasons for having extended it to these few days.

But in performing the Functions of a Court of Justice private feelings must in many painful instances give way to public duty, and I could not but recollect that at these Sessions it was my duty to consider myself bound to deliver the criminal Side of the Gaol of its miserable inmates with the least possible delay. It was therefore my first intention to have adjourned over only two days, but this I found impossible from considerations of a public as well as of a private nature. I am not ashamed to confess that I felt unequal to the undertaking the performance of important duties immediately after the shock I received from the loss of my estimable friend. Those who knew him less intimately have felt his loss a severe affliction. I had just begun to appreciate his worth when he was most unexpectedly removed from us, at a time when I had the most need of the support of his honesty, of the Counsels of his prudence, of the influence of his temper, and of the comfort of his society.

But there was much business of a publick nature, and deeply concerning the administration of Justice in this place, to be performed at home and in private, to which I was compelled to apply myself. I found that without some little pause in the business of the Sessions, now unhappily cast upon me alone, I could not accomplish what I had to perform, though I should withdraw from it, as I have done, no time that the necessities of the climate did not render indispensable to repose. I therefore adjourned the Sessions till this day, and I think I have adjourned them no longer than was absolutely necessary. But even this I have done with great regret and some compunction.

Gentlemen, this, as I have said, is no place for the indulgence or the expression of private feeling. Duties of a still graver nature, and that ought entirely to absorb the mind from the proper business of this place. But when I cast my eyes on those two vacant chairs that are beside me, and recollect that this from which I address you ought now to have been filled by the Colleague I have just lost, I think it may be permitted me but for a few seconds only, and in a very few words, to give vent to a part of what I feel. To the memory of the Chief Justice an adequate tribute has been paid in part by a private friend in a memoir which has been given to the publick, but a yet more impressive and appropriate testimony to the virtues of his character has been given in the address of the respectable native inhabitants of this Presidency to my late brother and myself, to the benefits they had received from the integrity and firmness of Sir EDWARD WEST's conduct as a judge. I can add nothing to this testimony and I will not weaken what I cannot add to. In the qualities of firmness and integrity, the Colleague I have last lost was equal in every respect. Mild in his demeanour, gentle in his temper, of an equableness and placidity which those who knew him not might have almost mistaken for indolence of mind. No man was more anxious in the discharge of his duty, more quick in discerning it, more laborious in research, where it required more than the common learning, more fair in listening to the opinions of others, more clear in forming his own, or more firm in acting on it. Born with a quick natural perception of all that is beautiful and harmonious, he had cultivated his taste with extraordinary success, by an intimate knowledge of the polite literature of ancient and modern times, by as much application to the fine arts as his leisure would allow, and by an extensive acquaintance with the beauties of nature, in various parts of the European world, yet did he find ample time to be an

admirable Lawyer, and to leave behind him, works which give evidence of a sedulous application to some of the least inviting parts of the study. Bred and educated, and accustomed to live among men who add the polish of refined manners to the dignity of virtue, the most finished education, to the nicest honour, the most extensive intercourse with society and the concerns of publick life, to the purest morality, he was himself one of them. He could yield much, and forgive much; he could offend no one. But where it was a question of duty he was as unbending as the sternest, where it concerned an imputation on his integrity, it shook him with a power which those only can estimate whose honour is as pure and as sensible.

Left myself alone to discharge the whole duties of the admistration of Justice in this place, I am duly sensible of the weight that is thrown upon me. But it shall only quicken my vigilance and strengthen my exertions. Placed here by my Sovereign to perform the duties of this office it is not permitted me to judge of my fitness or unfitness to discharge them. What I may want in other respects I will endeavour to make up by industry, and of this at least I can assure you that no considerations will induce me to shrink from the due discharge of my important duties. And, Gentlemen, what is the duty of a Judge? It is at least very simple. He has to open his eyes and read the statutes. He has to make himself acquainted with the learning of antiquity, and to add to it such lights as have been thrown upon the law by the decisions of more modern times. But having thus made himself acquainted with the Law, he has nothing to do but to pronounce it, and to leave its execution to its due course. With the consequences he has nothing to do, and of those, the Law for the wisest and most necessary purposes, has appointed that others shall judge, not those who occupy the seat of Justice. In whatever circumstances I may be called on to discharge this duty I shall do it I hope with the temper which its grave and anxious nature demands, and I will certainly do it with all the firmness also.

I regret extremely to say that I find the Gaol still remains in the state in which I first found it. There is the same use of Irons on persons not convicted of any crime, the same revolting spectacle of men confined in irons for many weeks, perhaps for months as they must be, on the testimony as it may happen of a single witness who when placed in the witness box, may not be thought worthy of credit by any Jury. And this because those whose duty it is will not make the gaol sufficiently secure. I must entreat you to take this subject into your serious consideration. It is very possible that the Government acting here may find it necessary to make references elsewhere before they can enter on the necessary expences to render the gaol here what it ought to be. I must therefore impress upon you the necessity of making this the subject of a strong remonstrance, not for the purpose of throwing blame on the local authorities here, but of strengthening their hands. I have also to regret that there are as yet no new Regulations suggested for the Police. We were informed three months ago, that the question had been referred to the Advocate General and the First Magistrate of Police, but nothing further has yet been heard of the matter. In regard to the actual Vigilance of the Police I am very hopefull there is a considerable improvement. In this place I am bound to believe all men innocent till they are proved to be guilty, and I will not say therefore that any detection has taken place, but from information I have very lately received I think it probable that discoveries have been made which may lead to the detection of the persons concerned in some of the late robberies & to the prevention of similar outrages in future. The Magistrate who shall have effected this will deserve well of this community.

I must now congratulate you on the Calendar being greatly more light than at the last Sessions. It does not appear to me that there are any material questions of Law, likely to arise before you. The cases appear to be entirely questions of fact for you to decide on, always remembering that your duty is not to determine the guilt or the innocence of the persons brought before you, but whether they are accused upon such probable grounds as to make it fitting that they should be sent for their trial to another tribunal, who are to hear the witnesses in their defence. There are cases in which from their nature the question must depend very much, if not entirely on the testimony of one witness, and the Law of England says that the testimony of one witness is sufficient if it is believed. But it is the peculiar benefit of Trial by Jury that the Jury are to judge of the credit they will give to witnesses in so doing they must take all circumstances into their consideration amongst the most important of which is the actual state of the country in which you sit, the manners of its population, the state of its morals with regard to truth. I conclude by requesting that if any doubt upon any matter of Law should occur amongst you, you will have the goodness to apply to me, and you shall receive the best assistance I can afford.

MADRAS.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

OCTOBER, 8TH.

Six per Cent, Bengal Remittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription viz.

350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rs....32 *Prem.*
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.
106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rs. 30 *Premium*

Five per Cent, Bengal Unremittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription viz.

350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees .3½ *Discount*
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.
106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees 1½ *Discount.*

Five per Cent.

Bengal New Five per Cent. Loan. of the 18th August; 1825. At the rate of Subscription, viz.
106½ Madras Rupees, 100 Sicca Rupees.... 3 Do.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

OCTOBER 2d.—Brig Highland Chief, O. W. Frenie from Covelong 1st October.
— 3th —Brig Jean Pierre, J. Foucault, from Pondicherry 6th and Coringa 22d September.
— 6 h —Ship Elisa, Mornus from Pondicherry 4th October.
— 7th —Brig Phelatax, M. Kingsell, from do. 5th October.
— 8th —Ship Coroline J. Coracya, from Masulipatam 5th October.

DEPARTURES

Oct. 1st—Ship Roxburgh Castle, George Denny, for Calcutta.
— 2d —Shid Atlas, Francis Hunt, for do!
— 5th —Brig Anges Thomas Millous, for do.
— 6th —H. C. Ship Ernaad, A. Corstorphan, for Masulipatam and Malabar Coast.
— 8th —Ship Actif, Chevelaur, for Calcutta.
— Do. —Brig Highland Chief, O. W. Fermie, for Padang.
— Do. —Brig Phelatax, M. Kingsall, for Coringa.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

H. M. Ship Success. Captain W. C. Jervoise.
Ship Circassian Captain G. R. Douthwaite
Ship Elisa, Captain Mornus.
Ship Caroline, Captain J. Correya.
Brig Jean Pierre, Captain J. Foucault.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Negapatam on the 4th Instant, the Lady of J Goldingham, Esq. Civil Service, of a daughter
At Berhampore, on the Thursday the 25th Instant. the Lady of Dr. G. Pearse, Asst. Surg. 37th Regt, N. I. of a Daughter.
At Bangalore, on the 8th September, Mrs. Agnes wife of Quarter Master Serjeant W. Bates, of the 39th Regiment N. I. of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Bangalore, on the 29th of September, by the Rev. W. Maikin, Senior Chaplain, Lieutenant Andrew Dyce, Sub-Asst. Commissary General, to Clara Anne, second daugher of the late Thomas Henry Goodine, of Londonderry, Ireland.
At Allepie, on the 2d Instant, Lieut. Col. West, to Eliza. daughter of the late Col. White, and niece of James Weston White, Esq of Wheaton Lodge.

DEATHS.

At Madras, on the 6th Instant, John Hines, the infant Son of Sub-Overseer W. Chapman, of the Commissariat Department.
At Pulicat, on the 22d September, Mr. J. L. Meykamp

FORT ST. GEORGE, *October* 3, 1828.

THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following Appointments, viz.

W. A. Neave, Esq. to be Head Assistant to the Principal Collector of Coimbatore.

W. E. Underwood, Esq. to be Registrar of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Centre Division.

R. T. Porter, to be Head Assistant to the Collector of Chingleput.

FORT ST. GEORGE, *October* 7, 1828.

THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following Appointments viz.

H. C. Montgomery, Esq. to be Head Assistant to the Principal Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore.

J. G. S. Bruere, to be Registrar to the Zillah Court of Chittoor.—*Gov. Gaz.* 9.

CALCUTTA.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.	SEPT. 15.	SELL
25	8 Remittable Loan.)	24 8
At Par	0 Old 5 per Cent, Discount.....	0 14
0 4	Prem New ditto D.....	0 2

BA... TES.
Discount on G... Bills 4 per Cent
Ditto on Priv... ....7 Ditto
Interest on Loa... .....6 Ditto
COU... CHANGE

BUY.		SELL
1 10½	On London 6 M... sight, per Sa. R...	1 11

RATES OF EX... CHANGE,
CALCUTTA.

BUY.		SELL.
1 10½	On London 6 Month... sight, per Sa. Rs 1 11 a ½	
Bombay 10 Days ditto per... 100 Bombay Rs.... 98 '0		
Madras ditto Sa. Rs. P... 100 Madras Rs. 91 0 a 092		

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

SEPT. 26th.—H. C. Ship Marchioness of Ely. C. E Mangles, from Lond... 26th May and Madras 20th Sept
— Ship Saint G... eorge, W. Swanson. from Liverpool 20th May an... Madras 18th September.
— Ship Eliza ...nn, J. Poulson, from Coringa 6th August and Ran... don 9th September.
— French Sh... Louiza, C. Arnold, from Bordeaux and Bourbon 2... h August.
September 2... H. C. Ship *Darius*, James Hunter, from London 6... May and Columbo 6th September.
Septembe... 8th, Brig Fairy, M. Welburne, from Liverpool 17... May—Ship Asia Felix, J. Hanner, from Bomba... 3rd August and Madras 21st Sept.

DEPARTURES.

SEPT. 27th.—H. C. Bark Brougham, W. Andrews, for Akyab—Bark Bahadurian, J. Pearce, for Liverpool —Dutch Ship Diederic... a, J. Hector, for Penang.
September 28th, Bark Angerona, C. Redknap, for Mauritius.
September 29th. Ship Milford, G. Jellicoe, for Bombay—Bark Shaw Byramgore, H. W. Beyts, for Madras and Colom...

DOMESTIC OCCURENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Calcutta, on Friday night, the 26th September Mrs A. M. Moffat Wife of Mr. J. Moffat, of the Honorable Compan... Mint, of a Daughter.
At Calcutta, on Friday, the 26th September, the Wife of Mr. E. Robi... of the Territorial Department, of a Daughter.
At Calcutta, on the 27th September, the Lady of A. Gregory Apca... Esq. of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

At Calcutta, on the 26th September, at the Cathedral, by the Re... rend William Bates, Mr. Charles Paschaud. t... Miss Emma Harriett Matilda Smith.
At Calcu... on the 27th September, at the Cathedral, by the Rev... rend Willia... Ealbs, Mr. James Parks, to M... Elizabeth Perira.

DEATHS.

At Calc... on the 26t... September... Master J. W. Crouch. ... Mr. James ...Touch, aged 3 years and 9 mo...
At Ca... Friday night, the 26th Sept. Mr F. Cast... on lamented by his surviving relatives and ... ...d years.
At Calcutta, on Sunday, the 28th September, in the 23d yea... age, of a complication, of diseases, arising ... birth of a still-born Child, Mrs. Maria Br... ...e of Mr. George Brown of the Governm... ...zette Press.
At Calc... on the 28th September, James Sexton Conyers, ... Attorney at Law, aged 27 years.

VIL APPOINTMENTS,

DICIAL, DEPARTMEMT.

THE 25TH SEPTEMBER, 1828.

John Muir Assistant to the Magistrand to the Collector of Nuddea.

FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Simla; 3d Sept. 1828.
No. 263. GENERAL ORDERS.

Adverting to the approaching Meetings of the Annual Station Invaliding Committees, the Commander in Chief is pleased to appoint Captain Spence, of His Majesty's 31st Regiment, to the general charge of the Invalided Men of His Majesty's Regiments stationed in the Upper provinces, and that Officer will accordingly proceed with them, under the sanction of Government, from Gurmucktiser Ghaut to Fort William, by water, calling for, and taking charge of such Invalids and other Soldiers at the intermediate Stations, as may be destined for the Presidency.

2d. Assistant Surgeon Minty, of His Majesty's 31st Regiment, is appointed to the Medical charge of this Detachment, and the General Officer Commanding the Cawnpore Division will be pleased, on its arrival at that Station, to appoint a Subaltern Officer to do duty with it.

3d. The Men to be discharged from his Majesty's Regiments, whose periods of Service have expired, or may terminate within the Current Year, and such as may engage into other Regiments than those in which they formerly served, are to be placed under Captain Spence's command, who will deliver those who have enlisted into other Corps stationed between Meerut and Calcutta, together with all Documents belonging to them, to the Commanding Officers of such Corps respectively.

4th Officers Commanding Regiments stationed at a distance from Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, will explain to the time-expired Men, who decline renewing their engagements, that they will on no account be permitted to re-enlist after they shall have actually left their Corps for the purpose of eventually embarking for Europe.

5th. The Major General or Officer Commanding the Meerut Division will be pleased to cause the Invalids &c. of the 16th Lancers and 31st Foot, to move thence in progress to Fort William, on or as early as practicable after the 1st of October next, directing Captain Spence to report to the Officers Commanding at Cawnpore and Stations where European Troops are usually quartered, the probable time of his arrival, that no delay may ensue.

6th. Commanding Officers of Regiments will transmit at the prescribed period to the Adjutant General of His Majesty's Forces, Returns prepared agreeably to the Form No. 1. laid down in General Orders No. 859, of the 28th June 1816, of the Men deemed unfit for further Service.

7th. The Officer in command of the detail is to have placed in his possession the conditional Discharges of the Invalids, and other Documents referable to the Limited Soldiers, and upon his arrival at Fort William, he will deliver over the same, together with the Men destined for the Presidency, and for Madras, and Bombay, to the Brigade Major King's Troops.

8th. The Major General or Officer Commanding the Presidency Division will be pleased, at the proper time, to make the necessary application to Government for Passages for the discharged Soldiers and Invalids destined for Europe, and he will, in conformity with the Instructions laid down in General Orders Nos. 2318, of the 13th March 1822, have the accommodation, Provisions, &c. allotted for the Troops, inspected by a Committee, whose Reports are to be forwarded as therein directed to Head-Quarters—Officers will hereafter be appointed under Instructions with which Major General Pine will be furnished, to proceed in charge of the Men on the different Vessels.

9th. Upon the Embarkation of the Invalids, &c. the Brigade Major King's Troops will forward through the General Officer Commanding the Presidency Division, the Return prescribed in General Orders of the 28th June 1819.

10th. Referring to General Orders Nos. 2358 and 2439 of the 4th September 1821, and 26th October of the same year, Invalid Soldiers of the description therein contemplated are to apply for permission to reside at the Cape of Good Hope, or in India, immediately after they shall have been invalided, as no application for that indulgence will be attended to after they leave their Corps for Embarkation.

11th. Commanding Officers of Regiments are requested to see the Instructions laid down in General Orders No. 2082, of the 16th July 1820, relative to the quantity of Baggage to be brought down by the Men strictly attended to.

12th, Their Excellencies the Commanders in Chief of Madras and Bombay will be pleased to issue the requisite Orders, referable to the time-expired Soldiers of Regiments under their respective commands, and they will make the necessary arrangements with the local Governments for the conveyance to England of such as may decline to re-enlist, as also for forwarding to their destinations such as may re-engage into other Regiments than those in which they formerly served.

Head-Quarters, Simla, 3d September 1828.
No. 264 GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known;

13th Light Dragoons.

Cornet R. Gethin to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Sugden deceased, 25th July, 1828.

The Hon'ble A. O. Murray to be Cornet without purchase, vice Gethin promoted, 25th July, 1828,

6th Foot.

Lieutenant J. T. Griffiths to be Captain of a Company without purchase, vice Kelly deceased, 7th August, 1828,

Ensign John Lumley to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Griffiths promoted, 7th August, 1828.

Robert Nugent Watts, Gentleman, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Lumley promoted, 7th August, 1828.

45th Foot.

Donald McDonald, Gentleman, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Barnewell deceased, 26th August, 1828.

59th Foot,

Arthur Richardson, Gentleman, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Hennessy resigned, 16th August, 1828.

(*Continued in the Second Sheet.*)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, AT THE GAZETTE PRESS, No. 10, MILITARY SQUARE, BY *THOMAS RIGBY*.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POET PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

No. 1

FORM of a bill for PRIZE MONEY for corps or departments and likewise for individual claimants.

The Hon'ble Company.... ....Dr

To the amount of Prize Money arising out of "actual captures" at the year 1817,—18 and authorized by G. O. dated.

—Regiment N. I. late —— Batt.— Regt. N. I.	Amount of each share £	s.	d.	Rs	qr	rs	Total. Rs.	qr	rs	Grand Total. R	q	rs
1 Lieut. Colonel												
1 Major....												
Captain.....												
Lieutenant.....												
Ensigns.....												
Surgeons												
Assist. Surgeons												
Sergeant Majors												
Qr Mast. Serjts.												
Subedars.....												
Jemadars												
Havildars, ...												
Naiques.....												
Drummers, ...												
Sepoys												
&c. &c.												
Total Bombay Rs.												

A B C D E F G H } Regimental Committee.

To the Military Paymaster.

No. 2

FORM of the ACQUITTANCE ROLL.

——Regiment of Native Infantry late —— Battalion ——Regiment.

We whose signatures are hereunto affixed do acknowledge to have received the sums stated opposite to our respective names, being the amount of Prize Money authorized to be issued by G. O.——

Names and Rank	Share of each. Issued.	Unclaimed	Signature and Remarks.
Lieut. Colonel	A		A
Major.	B		Dead remitted to administor &c.
Captain.	G		
"	D		Gone to Europe, not claimed
Lieutenant.	E		
"	F		
"	G		Asst. Commy.
Ensign.	H		Genemitted to
"	I		himself.
"	K		
Surgeon.	L		
Assist Surgeon	M		
Subedars.	N		
"			
Jemadars.	O		
"			
Havildar.	P		Dead, Paid to the Father of the deceased.
"			
"			
Naiques.	Q		Dead, not claimed Deserted
"			
Drummers.	R		
"	S		
Sepoys.	T		Discharged, to be claimed.
"	U		
"	V		
Total.			

Amount originally drawn for, Bombay Rupees 0 0 0
Amount issued as above 0 0 0

Balance 0 0 0

Signature of Committee,

Bombay Castle 18th September 1828.

No 251 of 1828—In consequence of the death of Lieutenant Colonel John Taylor, of the 1st European Regiment, which took place at Satara on the 10th instant, the following promotions are made.

Infantry.

Senior Major G. Tweedy, to be Lieutenant Col. vice Taylor deceased.—Date of rank 11th Sept. 1828

8th Regiment N. I.

Captain O. Arden to be Major, Lieutenant W. J. Browne to be Captain, and Ensign C. A. Hawkins to be Lieutenant, in succesion to Tweedy promoted, Ditto do.

Senior Supernumerary Ensign Michael Wyllie to rank from 11th September 1828, and to be posted to the 8th Regiment N. I. vice Hawkins promoted.

At the same time the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to announce the following appointments made at the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Captain W. J. Brown, of the 8th Regiment N. I. to act as Brigade Major in the Northern Districts of Guzerat, until further orders.

Lieutenant J. M. Snortt, of the 19th Regiment N. I. to be line Adjutant at Deesa, vice Browne promoted to a company.

Bombay Castle 18th September 1828.

No. 252 of 1828—An exchange is permitted between Ensign J. C. Hartly, of the 12th Regiment, and Ensign H. E. D. Jones, of the 2d Grenadier Regiment at their own request, each joining as Junior of the rank.

No. 253 of 1828—Captain G. C. Taylor, of the 26th Regiment N. I. is allowed leave of absence to visit the Neelgherry Hills for three months on urgent private affairs.

No 254 of 1828.—Ensign J. Christie, of the 31st Regt. Madras N. I. is allowed a furlough to Europe for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 19th September 1828.

No. 255 of 1828 The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following Extracts of letters from the Honorable the Court of Directors be published in General Orders.

Letter dated 7th March 1828

Para. 5th We have permitted the undermentioned Officers to return to their duty on your Establishment viz.

Cornet Robert H. Rickards,
Lieut. John Liddell,

Letter dated 19th March 1828.

Para. 3d. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers to return to their duty on your Establishment viz.

Surgeon Alexander Henderson,
Lieut. James Thomas

Para. 4th We have permitted the undermentioned Officers belonging to your Establishment to remain in the Country for the prerioda stated against their respective names, viz.

Lieutenant Thomes Stalker, for the further period of six months.

Ensign Frederick Mayor, for the further period of four months.

No. 257 of 1828.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize the appointment of four pay Havildars, to be selected from among the pensioners in the Southern Concan, to be stationed at Bancoote, Dapoolee Rutnagerry and Malwan, for the purpose of assisting in the payment, of the pension at those stations. The Governor in Councils is also pleased to direct, that the pensioners in the Southern Concan be paid quarterly, in fatune, instead of monthly. Each pensioner is to be furnished with a Tin Case in which to keep his pension certificate.

No. 257 of 1828.—Lieutenant G. B. Lloyd, of the 7th Regiment N. I., is allowed a furlough to Calcutta for six months, on urgent private affairs.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
JOHN BAX,
Sec. to Govt.

MARINE PROMOTIONS.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following promotions, which will complete the adjustment of Rank previous to the receipt of the Regulation from the Honorable the Court of Directors, relative to the Marine Branch of the Service.

Senior Midshipman John P. Porter to be Second Lieutenant, restored by the H. Court,—Date of commission 11th March 1827.

First Lieutenant W. Gwilt to be Junior Captain Second Lieut. Tho. E. Rogers to be First Lieutenant Senior Midshipman Henry W. Whitelock to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Junior Captain R. G. Goodridge dismissed.—27th March 1827.

First Lieutenant Henry Wyndham to be Junior Captain. Second Lieut. George Laughton to be First Lieut. Senior Midshipman Stephen Newnham to be, Second Lieutenant, in succession to Captain Thomas R. Ferrell, pensioned,—2d September 1827

Second Lieut. E. R. Squires to be First Lieut. Senior Midshipman H. N. Poole to be Second Lieut. in succession to Lieut. W. E. Rogers deceased,—31st February 1828.

Second Lieut Wm. Courtis Clark to be First Lieut., Senior Midshipman Wm. Bowater to be Second Lieut. in succession to Junior Captain W. Gwilt pensioned, —31t May 1828.

Published by Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
T. G. GARDINER.
Acting Sec. to Govt

BOMBAY CASTLE
22D SEPTEMBER 1828.

MARINE APPOINTMENTS.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments.

Captain Richard Morgan to succeed the present Master Attendant and Inspector of the Port, and to be second Member of the Marine Board.

Captain William Graham, General Agent for Transports and Boat Master, and Third Member of the Marine Board.

Captain Georgs Grant, Senior Officer at Surat, and Agent to Government for raising Lascars for the Honorable Company's Marine at Gogo or other Ports.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
T. G. GARDINER,
Act. Sec. Govt

BOMBAY CASTLE,
25th *September* 1828.

BOMBAY COURIER EXTRAORDINARY.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1821,

General Department.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 30TH SEPT. 1828.

PROCLAMATION.

The Honorable Major General SIR JOHN MALCOLM, G. C. B. &c. &c. having this day returned to Bombay, has resumed charge of the Government of this Presidency.

By Order of the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—Ensign R Hodson, 7th Regt N. I.
Lieut. G. Brithe, 52d Rt. M. N. I.
Major D. Wilson, 7th Rt.
Ensign Anderson, 17th Rt. N. I.
Ensign Spens, 17th Rt. N. I.
Capt. R. Dawson, 1st Rt. Lt. Cy.
Lieut. Burnett, 2d E. Regt.
Asst. Surg. H. Ry. Elliott.
Lieut. Jas. Thomas, 16th Regt.
Capt. C. Hagart, 1st E. Regt.
Lieut. G. K. Mann, Artillery.
Lieut. H. W. Butt, do.
Lt. and Adjt. James Carr, Native Invaied.
DEPARTURES.—None.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

SEPT. 24.—The H. C. Schooner Vigilant, Doss Mahomud, Syrang from Surat.

25th The H. C. Armed Ketch Chacer, Muss a Peerbhoy, Syrang, from Surat.

26th Ship Royal George, (Free Trader) Wm. Wilson, Master from London, 19th May spoke Ship Lord Lendorp July 24th.

27th Brig Cadary, Shak Aboobucker, Nacqudah from Mocha, 27th August.

Passengers per Schooner Vigilant.—Mrs. Romer

Per Chacer.—Capt. R. Morgan, H. C. M. Mrs. Morgan, Master Morgan.

Per Royal George.—Lieut. Jas. Thomas, 16th Rt. N. I. Henry Radney Elliot Asst. Surg. Mrs. Elliot, Thos. A. P. Reed Esq.

DEPARTURES.

SEPT. 25.—The H. C. Brig of War Thetes, Lieut. R. Kinchant Com. to the Persian Gulph,

Do. Ship Alcyone, (Free Trader) Thos. Miur Master, to Liverpool.

Do. Ship Mountaineer (Free Trader) Thos Canney Master to Madras and Calcutta.

Do. Illustre Almeida, George Andrea Master, to Madras and Calcutta.

26th Ship Mary, (Free Trader) H. B. Guy, Master to Isle of France.

Do. Ship Frances Warden, W. Webster, Master to Calcutta.

27th Ship Hydery, E. D. O. Eales, Master to Calcutta.

27th Ship Sumdany, Coonjee Kulunder, Nacodah to Tellicherry,

28th Ship Harlequin, (Free Trader) John Omay, Master to Isle of France and England

Do. French Ship Le Bordelair, M. De Laporte Master to Bordeaux.

Passengers by Mountaineer.—Lieut. G. Lloyd, 7th Regt.

Per Illustre Almeide J. G. Frith Esq.

Per Mary.—Mr. Leech.

By Frances Warden.—Mrs. Webster, Miss. Kinchant.

By Hydery.—Capt. Craw.

By Bordelair.—Mr. Cumberlege, Mrs. Cumberlege; Mrs. Montagne.

SHIPS LOADING.

ENGLISH.—Lady Raffles, for London; Arcturus, for London; Sovereign, for Liverpool; Pomona, for Liverpool;

ARAB.—Wootmary, for Penang; Futtay-eslam, for Persian Gulph. Mellekbar, for Calcutta.

DUTCH.—Rajawally for Singapore

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.—Lady Raffles, Sovereign, Chatham, Margaret Johnson, Surry, Pomona, Capt. Cook, Crown James, and Thomas Dorothy, Royal George.

COUNTRY SHIP.—Carron, Arcturus, Fair and Cadry,

ARAB.—Wootmary, Futayeslam, Futtaymary, Hashmy, Monsory Mellekbhar, and Cadabun.

DUTCH.—Raja Wali.

H. C. CRUIZERS.—Elphinstone, Benares, and Fly.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Belgaum, on the 20th September 1828 the Lady of Lieutenant and Adjutant H. W. Lardner of the 50th Regt. M. N. I. of a Son.

At Surat, on the 17th Instant, Mrs. Salvador de Monte, of a son.

At Nagpore, on Friday morning the 12th September, the Lady of Captain Frederick W. Hands, 28th Madras Regiment and under the Resident at Nagpore, of a son.

At Bhewndy, on the morning of the 20th Sept. 1828, the Lady of Lieut. Colonel Garraway, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

None;—

DEATHS.

At his house at Mazagon on Sunday morning the 21st ultimo Archibald Inglis Esq. Merchant, aged 43 years.

He was universally esteemed for his integrity and amiable simplicity of manners and is much regretted by all who knew him.

On the 23d Sept. Edward Wilson, the eldest Son of Captain Law Artillery aged 1 year 11 months and 15 days.

At Bombay, Anna Maria, the wife of Mr. Feliciano de Souza, aged 23 years, leaving her disconsolate husband and a large circle of relatives to lament for ever their irreparable loss.

At an early hour on Wednesday the 24th Instant, at the house in H. M's Naval Arsenal, John Pollexfen Esq. H. M's Master Shipwright, a martyr to the climate in the zealous performance of his duties in a profession of which he was an ornament, and had he been spared he would have risen by his abilities to the highest; He was respected by his superiors, beloved by his friends, and died in the arms of his affectinate wife surrounded by relations who are left to lament their irreparable loss.

At Saltara, on the 10th instant, Lieutenant Colonel John Taylor, 1st Bombay European Regiment an officer highly respected, zealous, and fondly attached to his profession, cool and intrepid in the field, as displayed in Gokla's charge of Horse against a Native Regiment on the plains of Kirkee.

He was warm and constant in his friendship, affectionate in the domestic relations of life and is much and deeply regretted by his family and friends,

At Poona the Monday the 22d Inst. Francis Thomas Erye, the Infant son of Lieut. Eyre, H, M's. 20th Regt. aged 11 months.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

MY DEAR EDITOR,

An animal of a very rare description and of most singular habits has lately been exhibited to many individuals at this place, and I consider its manners and make so unusual that I am induced to give you a short description of it for the benefit of your many readers.

It is of the Ape kind—It stands above 5 feet in height when erect, a position which it seems to prefer. Its colour is generally black—the face, hands, and the breast from the throat to the waist, (forming the sole exceptions. Of these the first is of a yellowish tawny tinge, greatly wrinkled, and resembling a Christmas apple, or a dried bladder, both in color and form. The nose is longer than in most of the ape species. The upper part of the head is devoid of hair, and of a whitish hue the hands too are approaching to white. and the breast is of a red claret-color, and has a very strange effect, almost resembling a vest. The animal, in its general conformation, approaches more nearly to humanity than any that I have seen, and its imitatative powers are truly extraordinary. It constantly stands erect or sits, and is seldom seen to go on all fours. It commonly sleeps in a sitting posture, and affects warm weather and heat generally.

It is exhibited gratis by its Keeper, and mimics closely whatever it sees.

On the occasion when I saw it, it caused great amusement. It was turned loose in a Ballroom, where its manners really did no discredit to its breeding, though a little alarm was at first excited by its unusual appearance. For a long time it sat still on a couch, and after having watched the dancers for an hour or two its keeper vouching for its abilities to join the measure, the attempt was made, and actually succeeded. The animal stood up *with a lady*, and danced through the whole Quadrille with scarcely a blunder:—took a fan and flirted it with all the air of the old school—gave his paw—shook his head—beat time to the music, and assumed all the airs of a petit maitre The effect was irresistible the whole room was convulsed with laughter, (though partly concealed, as the keeper said he was apt to be dangerous if he saw persons laughing at him) The cardplaying was at a stand the tables deserted, every face looked "like a wet cloak ill hung up" and at length some of the ladies were so entirely overcome with the excessive ridicule that we were obliged to put a stop to the exhibition and fully expected Hysterics to ensue.

I have never seen so strange a species of ape as the one now under allusion. It is said to come from some of the upper Provinces in Bengal, and to attain to a great age. It is certainly a rare animal and if this short account is worth insertion in your Journal, you will by publishing it oblige.

Yours faithfully
PETER HORNER.

Poona, September 27.

NOTICE.

THE European Inhabitants of Bombay are respectfully informed, that a Book will be sent round, in which it is requested they will insert their names and occupations, in the manner in which, they may wish them to appear in the BOMBAY REGISTER AND DIRECTORY for the ensuing year.

Gazette Office. 1st October 1828.

EXCHANGE &c.

On London, at 6 months sight 1 | 9
Bengal, at 30 days sight, 106
Madras, at 30 days sight, 99a 100

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable notes 135 Bombay Rs. per 0 | 0 Siccs
Unremittable do. 105 do. per 0 | 0 do:
Notes of the present 5 per Cent. Loan opened Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 108½ B'by, per 0 | 0Siccas.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars 100 per 221 B'by Rs.
German Crowns 100 per 210½ Ditto.

FREIGHTS.

London....Per Ton } Nominal.
China.....Per Candy, }

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 1ST OCTOBER 1828.

The arrival of the Governor was yesterday officially announced in an Extraordinary Courier—He landed under the usual Salute at about half past nine, yesterday morning—and immediately resumed charge of the Government of this Presidency.

"With the deepest regret we have to announce the death of that able and upright Judge Sir Edward West, who died at Poona on the 18th, aged 45 years. His remains were followed to the grave by Sir John Malcolm, and the whole European community at Poona, besides a large concourse of Natives. British born subjects have to mourn in the death of Sir Edward West, the deprivation of one of the most zealous and unflinching defenders of their Constitutional rights, the natives one of their most watchful, zealous and persevering protectors against oppression and injustice, while British India at large has cause to lament him as one of the ablest and purest administrators of the law who ever conferred honor by his talents and integrity upon the Bench of this country. We trust that some one possessing information and ability for the task, will present us with a tribute to his memory more worthy of it than any which our feeble pen could offer."

These are the sentiments expressed by the Editor of one of the most deservedly popular Journals in Calcutta, vizt. the *Bengal Hurkaru*, and we may therefore infer them to be those of the community of that Presidency, they at any rate confer an equal honor on the

heart and understanding of the writer. The earnest hope expressed in the latter part of the above paragraph, that a tribute to the memory of the deceased, should be presented to the public. We rejoice to say it is now in our power to furnish. In our paper of the 27th August, we stated that we had hopes of being enabled to obtain information sufficiently accurate to afford materials for a short memoir of SIR EDWARD WEST'S LIFE, but much more than this, and even more than our most sanguine hopes could have anticipated has, by the kindness of a friend to the deceased, been conferred upon us, and a most ably written memoir of his life been entrusted to our care for publication in the Gazette. We were however so forcibly struck with the elegance of the language, and the charm of sincerity that breathes throughout the whole of the production, that we have deemed it more respectful both to the subject of the memoir and the writer of it, to print it in the form of a Pamphlet, rather than consign it to the columns of a paper that has not an *immense circulation*. It is now in a forward state of preparation, and in a few days will be distributed to the subscribers of the Bombay Gazette gratis. We only hope that our readers will enjoy the same grateful pleasure in perusing it, that we did.

The following account of an atrocious murder committed in the vicinity of BEEJAPOOR we have received from a most valued and respectable Correspondent at *Hursole*, whose communications are always received with the greatest pleasure. The particulars of the murder exhibit the utmost cruelty and depravity, and we sincerely hope that the perpetrator will be brought to justice.

"An Armenian or Greek passed thro' this station last month on his route to Deesa, Kutch, and it is said ultimately Bagdad asking alms, and apparently had been subsisting some time past on the charitable donations from the European part of the community thro' a large portion of the Company's Territories as he had in his possession a Passport from Madras and had proceeded as far as the vicinity of Beejapoor when a man whom he had hired from hence (a musselman) to accompany him, turned upon him, cut him down with a sword, and murdered him in a barbarous manner, a woman who was with the unfortunate man ran to save him, and clasped him round the body, in doing which half her hand was severed by one blow after robbing the deceased of 30 or 40 Rupees in cash, a Hoondee for 500 Rs. and all that was worth taking together with the Horse on which he rode, he decamped—the poor woman is now in the Hospital, sent here by the Native authorities from Beejapoor the man who committed this foul act, it appears belongs to the Town of Moondah in the Kaira District, and information has been given to the Magistrate with a view to his apprehension."

Monopolies whereever they exist, either in England or India are always hurtful, and there is great cause for congratulation when we find the spirit and perseverance of Individuals breaking through these barriers, which deprive us in many instances of the cheap enjoyment of the luxuries and enjoyments of life. These remarks suggested themelves to us, on seeing an advertisement in Saturday's Courier respecting "Boats for Hire," the enormous price we have hitherto been paying for Bunder-Boats, was caused solely by there being no competution, and must now give way, or the future employment of those Boats cease to continue. The charge for Hire of these new Boats, is most reasonable, and the public will be able to enjoy the comfort of a covered Boat, at the rate of one rupee per hour.

MADRAS.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

SEPTEMBER, 17.

Six per Cent, Bengal Remittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription viz.

350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rs....31 *Prem.*

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public securities, viz

106¼ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rs. 29 *Premium*

Five per Cent, Bengal Unremittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription viz.

350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees .3⅜ *Discoun*

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.

106¼ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees 1⅛ *Discount.*

Five per Cent.

Bengal New Five per Cent. Loan. oft he 8th August; 1-20. At the rate of Subscription, viz.

106¼ Madras Rupees, 100 Sicca Rupees....2⅜ Do.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

SEPT. 11—Ship St. George, W. Swainton, from Liverpool 20th May.

13, H. C. Frigate Hastings, J. Poyntz, from Penang 16th, and Acheen 21st August.

do. Ship Circassian, G. R. Douthwaite, from Calcutta 31st August.

15, Ship Atlas, Francis Hunt, from London 9th May, Madeira, 1st June, Cape 9th, and Mauritius 25th August.

16, Bark Meg Merrilies, P. F. Collicott, from Mauritius 16th August, Colombo 7th, and Point de Galle 10th September.

do. Ship Mangles, W. Carr, from Port Jackson 30th June, Batavia 10th, and Isle of France 26th Aug.

16, Ship Asia Felix, J. Honner, from Bombay 30th June.

18, Brig Hope, J. Denison, from Vizagapatam the 8th Instant.

19, H. C. C. Ship Malcolm, J. Eyles, from London the 22d May.

DEPARTURES.

SEPT. 12—Ship Grace, S. Allens, for Calcutta.

13, Ship Johanna Maria Wilhelmina, J. Ross, for Java.

do H. C. Ship Asia, Thomas Balderston, for Calcutta.

14, Bark Royal Charlotte, R. Dudman, for Penang.

do Brig Minerva, P. J. Phillipz, for Penang.

16, Ship Mangles, W. Carr, for Calcutta.

18, Ship St. George, W. Swainton, for Calcutta.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

H. M. Ship Success, Captain W. C. Jervoise.
H. C. Frigate Hastings Captain J. Poyntz.
H. C. Ship Marchiones of Ely, Capt. C. E. Mangles
H. C. Ship Prince Regent Capt. H. Hosmer.
H. C. Ship Rose Capt. Thomas Marquis.
H. C. C. Ship Malcom, Captain J. Eyles
Ship Caroline, Captain J. Correya.
Ship Lady Holland, Captain Samuel Snell,
Ship Asia, Captain H. Ager.
Ship Circassian Captain G. R. Douthwaite.
Ship Atlas, Captain F. Hunt.
Ship Asia Felix, Capt. J. Honner
Ship L'Actif, Captain Chevelaure.
Bark Meg Merrilies, Captain P. F. Collicott.
Brig Highland Chief, Captain C. Tabor.
Brig Bucephalus Captain M. J. Crisp.
Brig Catherine Captain G. R. Hudson.
Brig Hope, Captain J. Dennison.
Shooner Moosothen Buxsoo, Capt. C. Roadert.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

On the 1st of September, at Tellichery, at the Residence of W. O. Shakespear, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service, the Lady of Thomas Bollen, Esq. of the same Service, of a Son.

At St. Thomas's Mount, on the 4th Instant, the Lady of Captain Aldritt, Artillery, of a Son.

At Penang, on the 4th Instant, at the Town House of the Honorable Sir John Thomas Claridge, the Lady of Lieut. Richard S. M. Sprye, of the 9th Regt. M. N. I. of a Son.

On the 16th September, Mrs. C. Cortnel, of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Moulmein, on Monday the 7th July by Sir Archibald Campbell, G.C.B. Commanding the Forces on the Tenassarim Coast, Mr. John Reid. of the Ordnance Department to Miss Mary Anne Miller, the adopted Daughter of Mr. Conductor Brady, of the same Department,

DEATHS.

At Madras, on the 16th Instant, Captain G. Leggatt, of the 41st Regiment M. N. I.

At Aurangabad, on the morning of the 31st of August, Mrs. Christina Dobbler, aged 67, sincerely and deeply regretted.

At Negapatam, on the 28th of August last, Lydia Angelina, the Daughter of Mr. E. W. Penman. aged one year and twenty-eight days.

At Ramnad. on the 3d Intant, of the Cholera. Mrs. Isabella Rice, relict of the late Mr. Henry Rice, aged 60 years.

On Tuesday the 9th Instant, of a fever. which she bore with truly christian patience, Miss Elizabeth Pidlow, the only daughter of Mr. Francis Pidlow, Jeweller, aged 24 years.

FORT ST. GEORGE, *September* 2, 1828.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint H. V. Conolly, Esq. to be Deputy Secretary to Government in the Military Department.

FORT ST. GEORGE, *September* 5, 1828.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint C. E. Oakes, Esq. to be Register to the Provincial Court for the Northern Division.

"We regret to state that accounts have been received of the total loss of the Brig *Pallas*, Captain Falconer, off Vizagapatam, on the morning of the 4th Instant.—No lives, we are glad to learn, have been lost, but the Cargo has been totally destroyed, and the Vessel herself we hear disappeared the next day."
—*Govt. Gaz. 18th Sept.*

FORTY-FOURTH *GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.*

FIRST DAY'S DRAWING.

TUESDAY, the 16th September, 182.

No. 1994, a Prize of 5,000 Rupees.

Nos. 410 and 3215 Prizes of 2,000 Rupees each,

Nos. 3750 and 3793 Prizes of 1,000 Rupees each,

Nos. 1064 3108 3290 4521 and v648 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.

Prizes of 120, *Rupees each.*

5	52	111	149	151	157	176	281
282	352	381	468	492	534	576	616
759	792	963	980	1063	1130	1158	1163
1243	1256	1262	1297	1446	1459	1535	1552
1600	1631	1663	1703	1722	1772	1850	1867
1935	1984	2017	2029	2073	2095	2166	2194
2276	2450	2455	2476	2508	2530	2608	2698
2805	2839	2946	3008	3020	3029	3145	3231
3239	3243	3298	3316	3376	3430	3530	3536
3570	3664	3751	3808	3825	3854	3900	3956
4051	4224	4313	4355	4441	4479	4576	4638
4673	4744	4799	4817	4826	4843	4849	4997
4952	4987	4996.					

Govt. Gaz. September 18, 1828.

CALCUTTA.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.	SEPT. 8th 1828.	SELL.
25	8 Remittable Loan, (Prem.)	24 8
At Par 0	Old 5 per Cent. Loan, Disct.....	0 14
0 4 Prem	New ditto Prem.....	0 2

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Government and Salary Bills 4 per Cent
Ditto on Private Bills and Notes.....7 Ditto
Interest on Loans on Deposit.....6 Ditto

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL
1 10½	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. R. . }	1 11

RATES OF EXCHANGE,

BUY.]	CALCUTTA.	[SELL.
1 10⅛	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs.	11 a 2
Bombay 30 Days ditto per 100 Bombay Rs.		....98 0
Madras ditto Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.		91 0 a 2 0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

SEPT. 4th—Ship Alexander, C. Oakley, from Mauritius 1st August and Madras 25th ditto.

September 8th—Brig Kent, James Craw, from Penang 2d August and Coast of Pedier 6th ditto.

— Ship Sultan, T. Mitchell from Bombay 10th August and Madras 29th ditto.

— French Ship Malgache, Captain Courtin, from Bombay.

Passengers per Ship Sultan.—R. Gall Esquire; R. Craggs, Esq. W Barnett, Esquire.

Per Brig Kent,—Mr. H. Heytin: Mr. W, Mackie; Mr. Mackertich Thomas.

Per French Ship Malgache.—M. Goston Grollar; M. Cambon; M. Marean.

DEPARTURES.

Note.—

DOMESTIC OCCURENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Calcutta on Friday evening the 5th September, Mrs. J Thomas of a Son.

At Calcutta on Friday the 5th September, Mrs. J, Sinclair, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the morning of the 6th September, Mrs. Joseph Young, of a Daughter,

In Harington Street Chowringhee. on Saturday, the 6th Sept. the Lady of John Brightman, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Howrah, on Monday, the 1st September, Mrs. Francis Grose, of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

At Calcutta on the 1st Sept, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend J. R. Henderson, Mr. John Cuyer, Trader, to Mrs. Ann Harris.

At Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 2d September, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend J. R. Henderson, Lieutenant Charles Howard Whitefield. of the 46th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry to Miss Ann Olivia Duff, Daughter of A. Duff, of Calcutta, Esquire.

At Calcutta on the 3d September, at the Cathedral by the Reverend J. R. Henderson, Mr. Edmund Bartlett, Honorable Company's Marine, to Miss Amelia Baird.

At Calcutta on the 3d September at the Cathedral, by the Reverend J. R. Henderson, Mr. James Broders, to Miss Mary Ann O'Kief.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on the 3d September Master Charles Bennett.

At Calcutta, on the 31st August Mrs. Anne Lyon, aged 44 years.

At Chandernagore the infant Daughter of the late Mr. Lewis Lefeuvre.

At No, 3 Kidderpore, at the House of W. H. L. Hind, Esq on Wednesday, the 3d Sept. Master James Montague Smith, aged 2 years, 1 month and 19 days.

At Howrah, on Wednesday the 3d September, after an hours attack of Cholera, Mrs. Clarissa Rogers, aged 28 years deeply and sincerely regretted by all her relations and friends.

At Howrah, on Thursday. the 4th September, Arnold Edward, the youngest Son of Mr, Edward William Lourie.

Intelligence has been received from the Cape *via* the Isle of France, announcing the loss of several vessels at or near Table Bay, viz. the ship *Walsingham*, the brigs *Ida*, *Importer* and *Meridian*, and the schooner *Orange Grove*: the crews are reported to have been saved.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Sept.* 5.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters Simla; 12th August 1828.

No 257. GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known;

16th Light Dragoons.

Surgeon M. Cathcart, from the 28th Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Robinson promoted, 4th July, 1828.

14th Foot,

Assistant Surgeon G. R. Dartnell, from the 41st Foot, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Stuart removed to the 44th Foot, 9th August, 1828.

20th Foot.

Ensign F. Horn to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice McDermott deceased, 9th July 1828.

William Evans, Gentleman, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Horn promoted, 9th July 1828.

38th Foot.

Assistant Surgeon J. McAndrew, M. D, from the 1st Foot, to be Surgeon vice Cathcart removed to the 16th Light Dragoons, 4th July 1828.

Medical Staff.

Surgeon Isaac Robinson, 16th Light Dragoons to be Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, vice Brown deceased, 4th July, 1828.

Ensign Graham, appointed by His Majesty to the 41st Foot, will continue to do duty in the 14th Foot as Adjutant, until further orders,

Assistant Surgeon G. Minty, of His Majesty's 31st Regiment, to have Medical Charge of the 16th Lancers, until further orders.

Memorandum.

"Lieutenant Edward King, who has recently been restored to full pay in the 48th Foot, has been placed in his original situation in that Corps with the date 25th of March, 1824."

By Order of the Commander in Chief in India.

Head Quarters, Simla, 14th August, 1828.

No. 258, GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief directs that Officers Commanding His Majesty's Regiments will cause a copy of all Regimental Orders issued by them, to be prepared monthly by the Adjutants of Regiments, and countersigned by the Commanding Officer who will forward it on or before the 3d of the succeeding month, to the Officer Commanding the Division, or Garrison, or Field Force to which the Corps may be attached.

The Commander in Chief trusts, that this Regulation will materially assist the Officers Commanding Divisions, in becoming acquainted with the manner in which duty is carried on, with the state of discipline in the several Corps, and with the merits and character of the Officers under their Command.

Major General Pine's Division Orders, of the 23d ultimo. directing Ensign Darby, belonging to the 45th Foot, doing duty with the 59th, to proceed and join his Regiment: and nominating Serjeant Goddard to act as Serjeant Major, and Corporal McMahon to act as Provost Serjeant to a Detachment of the 3d Buff Regiment, under orders to join the Head Quarters of the Corps at Bhaugulpore, are confirmed.

MEMORANDUM.

The Promotions of Lieutenant Campbell and Ensign Donnellan, 48th Foot in General Orders of the 1st April last, should bear date 7th November 1827, and not 27th October 1827, as there stated.

Erratum.—In General Orders of the 8th Instant, No. 256, last Paragraph, for "Assistant Surgeon Foss, 59th Regiment," read, Assistant Surgeon Foss, *38th Regiment*, Order Books to be corrected.

By Order of the Commander in Chief,

WILLOUGHBY COTTON,
Adjt. General H. M.'s Forces in India.

Asiatic Selections,

CROSS EXAMINATIONS.

LINES.

Copied from a Tomb-Stone in the Calcutta Burying Ground.

BY MR. T——N——Y?

Beneath this stone the bones repose
Of one who died not, or by blows
Or wounds, or Doctors, or disease
Or any killing ways like these,
Death stopt his breathing by applying
A new invented mode of dying;
C——t—n an unknown means has found
To put poor devils under ground,
And when he'd stop a witness' breath
He cross examines him to death.
Nine days (tho' ill indeed sustained)
The torrent on his head was rained—
Nine days, the unhappy victim bore
"The question" but endured no more;
Remorseless C——t—n plied the task,
Still answered, still had more to ask:
Question on Questions still he tries
Still from the wretch wrings more replies;
At length his strength began to fail—
C——t—n beheld the wretch grow pale—
His faltering tongue, his languid eye:
Proclaimed the fatal hour was nigh.
C——t—n—beheld, but did not melt;
Nor pity, nor fatigue he felt;
"One Question more" he loudly cried—
"Twas put—his victim vainly tried
To answer—tongue and legs and eyes,
All fail at once—the witness dies!
Quoth C——t—n—shortly breaking silence
With voice that you might hear a mile hence.
"I've finished by this operation
"Both him and his examination!
"This witness here—This silent Man, Sir,
"Like the Thames Tunnel *will not answer*
"But for his fate to care a fig
"Is like that Tunnel *infra dig*;
"But sure I am he ought to be
"Indicted now for perjury,
"For though he makes no more replies
"Within the witness box, he *lies.*

(*Continued in the Second Sheet.*)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, AT THE GAZETTE PRESS, No. 10, MILITARY SQUARE, BY *THOMAS RIGBY.*

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

WEDNESDAY, 22ND OCTOBER 1828.

(Continued from the Gazette)

Official information having been received, that His Majesty has appointed Cornet Fisher, of the 16th Lancers to the 11th Light Dragoons, that Officer is to proceed and join the latter Corps at Cawnpore.

Lieutenant G. Buller having been removed from the 45th Foot to the Rifle Brigade, he is to be struck off the former Corps, removal dated 9th April, 1825.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India has been pleased to promote the undermentioned Subaltern of Fifteen Years standing and upwards, to the Rank of Captain by Brevet in the East Indies only, from the date specified against his name:

13th Light Infantry—Lieutenant W. Sutherland, 25th July, 1828.

Major General Pine's Division Order of the 6th Ultimo, granting Leave of Absence to Ensign McKenzie, of the 13th Light Infantry, from the 10th August to the 10th of October, to remain at the Presidency on most urgent private affairs, is confirmed.

Captain Enderby, of His Majesty's 16th Lancers, doing duty at the Depot at Chinsurah, has Leave of Absence for Five Months, from the date of his Embarkation, for the purpose of rejoining his Corps at Meerut, and will proceed with all convenient expedition.

Head-Quarters, Simla, 8th September, 1823.
No. 166. GENERAL ORDERS.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to direct, that on the departure from Bombay of Deputy Inspector of Hospitals Dr. Strachan, Surgeon Thompson, of H. M. 4th Light Dragoons, the Senior Surgeon there, shall have charge of the Deputy Inspector's Office, until the arrival at Bombay of Deputy Inspector of Hospitals Mr. Robinson, appointed to that Presidency, or until further orders.

All Medical Reports, &c., appertaining to that Department, are accordingly to be made to Surgeon Thompson,

Assistant surgeon Ross, of the 16th Lancers is appointed to the Medical charge of that Corps, from the date of departure for Bombay of Deputy Inspector of Hospitals Mr Robinson.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence.

13th Light Dragoons—Lieut Elton, to England for Eighteen Months, from date of Embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

38th Foot—Captain Mackay, Two Months, in extension from 1st October to enable him to rejoin his Corps.

By Order of the Commander in Chief.
WILLOUGHBY COTTON,
Adjt. General H. M.'s Forces in India,

Letters from False Bay of the 11th July, announce the total loss there of the ship *Padang*, with all her cargo. She was from Amsterdam bound to Padang. The crew narrowly escaped, and a child of the Commander's unhappily perished. We have not yet received any particulars.—*Ben. Hur. Sep.* 25.

In our hurried statement of yesterday respecting the loss of the Ship *Padnag*, we reported that she was outward bound, when lost at False Bay; but it seems she was homeward bound; she was lost on a shoal in running out in a gale; and as she bilged immediately, the crew narrowly escaped in the boats which had a perilous sea to go through, ere they reached the shore. The Child lost, was one of Mr. Vanderberg's, the Owner of the Vessel, who was proceeding to Europe in her with his family. The melancholy event sufficiently demonstrates the very imminent danger of all on board: not even a suit of wearing apparel was saved. A small part of her cargo was washed on shore after the gale; but the amount is very insignificant.

We have to announce the total loss of the *Princess Charlotte*, on the Eastern side of the Mizen, on Tuesday morning, while crossing from Saugor to Kedgeree.—*Ben. Hur. Sep.* 26.

LOSS OF THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE,

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru and Chronicle.

SIR.—If the following particulars, relative to the loss of the Free Trader *Princess Charlotte*, merit insertion; I shall feel obliged by your giving them to the public as early as possible;—

On the morning of the 21st ultimo, she weighed from Saugor point in company with the *Thomas Coutts* Indiaman, and at 3 P. M. anchored near the floating light Buoy, she was then in a very leaky state, the crew consisting of twelve or thirteen Europeans, were untill then, relieved from the arduous task of pumping ship, by the assistance of Batta Lascars, who of course quitted at Saugor point; this fatiguing duty naturally roused them to a sense of their perilous situation, and created a murmur throughout the ship; nevertheless, like British Seamen they were determined to give their old craft another trial, fancying the leak as great, as it would be; she again weighed at 9 P. M. and at 3-30 A. M. on the morning of the 22nd anchored near the Reef Buoy, the leak continued to increase, and at 10 A. M. the crew declared their determination of not proceeding to sea in the ship: after some consultation the signal of distress was hoisted; she bore up and in the evening anchored off Saugor trees, the day being too far advanced to have admitted of her reaching Kedgeree.

On the 23d at 6-30 A. M. she weighed with a strong flood; and was rapidly hurried to the Northward, the anchor was found to be foul when bore up; at 7-30 finding it impossible to fetch into Lloyd's Channel, and the soundings suddenly decreasing, the Starboard Bower was immediately cut from the Bows, but before it had brought her up, she struck on the Eastern side of the Mizen sand, and instantly bilged and broke her back. The upper Red Buoy in the New anchorage I suppose to be bearing the tripod on with ditto, S. E. and Kedgeree Light House N. W. the sand is perfectly dry for some distance around her at low water. The *Sea Horse Pilot* Vessel being bound up, and observing the signal of distress flying, went to her assistance, and received on board her sails, a quantity of biscuit and the chests, &c. belonging to the seamen. Mr. Sinclair also came to her assistance with the *Planet* Buoy Vessel, and kindly sent several Row Boats to rescue the stores. The Captain, first Officer and Crew quitted the wreck yesterday evening at 4 A. M. after having struck all but the fore top mast. The round house and Launch were carried clean away by the violence of the flood tide, and I imagine before the spring tides take off, that nothing but the masts will be visible. Two poor men suffered severely at the moment she struck, the steward was instantly hurried into the lee scuppers by a bencoop being violently swept against him, and was jammed between it and an eye bolt which dreadfully lacerated his head on both sides, and nearly deprived him of one ear. The Cook who was not at all prepared for the shock, was thrown on his face, and received a severe gash in the hand from the corner of a scaper.

I am, Sir, &c. ——

On Saturday, at about 5 P. M., during a heavy shower of rain, the lightning was more vivid, and the thunder more loud, than we almost ever experienced. The explosion seemed to be just over-head, and we saw the lightning stream down perpendicularly from the sky, about twelve yards from the room in which we were sitting. It struck the trunk of a tree in the garden, two feet above the ground, tore off the bark, and part of the wood, in two places, to the extent of ten or twelve inches, and glancing off went into the earth at the distance of a foot from the tree. On examining the spot, there was a distinct hole, through which the electric matter had passed, but on digging up the ground, nothing was to be found. Three crows which were sheltering themselves from the rain under the tree, at the time, were struck dead by the lightning. The breast of one of them was entirely stripped bare, but there was no appearance of the usual consequences of fire. Govt. Gaz.

Asiatic Selections.

CHARACTER AND ANECDOTE.—NO. VI.

Wings Weel Clippit.

ABOUT half a century ago, Sir John Stewart, of Grandtully, was showing his grounds to a neighbour laird, Mr. Robertson, of Tullibelton. After surveying the greater part of the property, they came to a large farm in a remarkably high state of cultivation. Says Sir John, "This is one of the best farms on my estate, and it is in the possession of one Duncan Stevenson, an Aberdeen's-man, and none of the least acute of that skeely county, if all tales be true. You see his handywark. Now, Tullibelton, as I have heard, Duncan is a great original; if we meet him, and he asks us to dinner, we will go." Forthwith appears the honest Aberdonian, and receiving his landlord with all due respect, shews him and his companion over the whole farm—pointing out the various improvements he had made. At last says Duncan, "Sir John, will ye dee me the honour o' coming and taking yet denner wi' me?" (No notice taken of Tullibelton.) "With all my heart, Mr. Stevenson," quoth Sir John. "Dinna maister me, sir," said the straightforward Duncan; "there are owre mony maisters." "Well, gudeman." "There are few gude men, an' please you, Sir John. Ca' me plain Duncan,—I want nae ither name. "Plain enough, an' be d—d t'ye, you surly tyke," muttered Tullibelton. "Well, honest Duncan, my friend, we'll come over at three o'clock: I suppose that is about your hour?" "Just preceesly, sir," quoth the strange mortal, and anon departed. "Now, Tullibelton, you see what an uncouth fish of a tenant I have got; but he is an oddity, and we will have some rich sport with him. I'll warrant you, he'll give us a capital dinner, and I should not be surprised if we should have a bottle of good port with it, and plenty of excellent Ferintosh after." At the hour appointed, the baronet and Tullibelton repaired to Duncan's domicile. There he was ready to receive them—Sir John with the most marked respect, but the other with obvious coolness;—nay, even ill-dissembled reluctance. They were regaled with a most substantial dinner; and, as Sir John had foreseen, a bottle of excellent black strap was produced. In due time, Duncan retired through a door at the end of the room, for the jovial purpose of procuring the implements and ingredients requisite for concocting a glorious bowl of whisky punch. His guests thought he had gone to another part of the house, ignorant that the door opened into a small closet where Duncan stowed his drinkables; and where, of course, he could hear every word that passed. *Hinc illæ lachrymæ!* "Well, Tully," said Sir John, "what d'ye think of Duncan;—is he not a fine fellow?" "Faith, Sir John," said Tullibelton, who was a complete scrub, "you let your tenants sit far too snug under you: if I was you, I would *clip their wings* a little." This ungrateful speech did not escape the wakeful ears of the wily Aberdeen's-man. In a few minutes he makes his appearance with the Bacchanalian materials, and having made a bowl of the precious liquid, he fills up the glasses and drinking, with much reverence, his landlord's health he proceeded in the following style:—"Sir John Stewart o' Grandtully, ye've deen me great honour by coming and taking your denner wi' me, and I am meikle obliged to you for't. But fa's this ye've brocht wi ye? I didna ask him, I trow!" "Good God! Duncan," said the astonished Sir John, "do you not know Mr. Robertson of Tullibelton, one of your own neighbours? (Full well did the cunning Duncan know him.) "Mr. Robertson o' Tullibelton! Care fell me gin I ken Mr. Robertson o' Tullibelton; but I vow I wad ken *his* tenants at the *corss* (cross of Cupar) ony day in a' the warld." (Tullibelton, it may be opined, was petrified.) "Hoot, tout, away, a' body kens Tullibelton's tenants: they're as kenspeckled as the tap o' Dunsinnan. "But say, Duncan, I insist upon it, how would you know Mr. Robertson's tenants in particular? "D'ere elbows be oot at d'ere coat, d'ere taas be oot at d'ere sheen, d'ere hair be oot at d'ere bannets,—by my faith, *d'ere wings be weel clippit!*"—

China.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAS OF KWONGTUNG AND KWONGSEI PROVINCEL.
A RESPECTFUL PETITION.

On the 19th day of the 12th moon of last year, your Petitioners *Magniac and Co.* foreign merchants, presented a Petition to your Excellency, accusing *Manhop* a Mandarin merchant, and *Elung's House*, of having defrauded them of, or in other words stolen from them 1820 Bales of Cotton worth 59,823 Dollars and odd, and soliciting redress

This Petition was followed by three others, to which your Excellency condescended to reply, saying an investigation had been ordered, and justice should be done.

It is now the 5th day of the 4th moon, and your Petitioners are still unpaid; Manhop's Hong is broke; and the Partners of Elung's House are at large; never having been confined or tried, as far as your Petioners can learn.

They have also been told that Manhop and Elung deny the charge. This was to have been expected, and ought never to have satisfied an honest Judge. Why was this investigation put of till Manhop's Purser, his Cashkeeper, and even his Coolies, had run away? Why were not his books and accounts examined; and severe scrutiny had recourse to as ordered by your Excellency? Is it possible that your Petitioners who have other claims to the extent of nearly three lacs should accuse Manhop wrongfully, in this transaction only? No! the facts are well known. If there was nothing improper done, why did all Manhop's people run away?

If your Excellency allows Manhop and Elung to escape unpunished, who can ever trust a Mandarin merchant again? Your Excellency may as well issue an Edict declaring it legal and praiseworthy for the merchants to entice foreigners to deposit their property in their Hongs, and then hand it over to their hiddeup artners in the city, leaving the foreigners to be paid by instalments from the Co hong.

Your Petitioners have suffered by failures of five or six Hong merchants, but never heard one of them accused of acting dishonestly, on the contrary, they pitied their misfortunes, and even assisted them with money, when in prison; still these men were punished according to law by the then Viceroy.

Now, when a Mandarin merchant is not only largely indebted to foreigners, but accused, and justly accused, of the detestable crime of stealing; in place of prompt punishment, he meets with protection, and his accomplices in iniquity escape altogether!

This must be contrary to law and justice, and cannot be endured!

They trust they have said enough to induce your Excellency to attend to their humble Petition, and to grant them immediate redress, by paying, or causing to be paid them, the amount of their stolen property, with interest. If not, they can never cease from petitioning your Excellency. Their claim is a just one; Reason calls aloud in their favour, and her voice must be heard. The Celestial Empire is their debtor, and her own sense of justice should insure them the payment of their claims.

Your Excellency's most obedient servants;
MAGNIAC & CO.
Canton, 18th May 1828.

LE, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE MILITARY BOARD, GOVERNOR OF CANTON &C. A PUBLIC REPLY TO THE INDIAN BARBARIAN MERCHANTS MAGNIAC AND JARDINE.

The said foreign merchants thrice before presented Petitions, and orders were given to the Heen Magistrate to prosecute The property of Manhop's Hong also has been seized and confiscated to pay.

Heretofore when Hong Merchants became indebted to foreigners, those who offended were certainly punished. The Celestial Dynasty's laws are rigidly severe, and never shew any partiality. Have not all seen it, and all heard it? Just as in this case, wherein the said barbarians had commercial dealings with Foklung (Manhop's) Hong—take it for an example. In Canton there are a great many Hong Merchants; and the said barbarians were allowed to choose the most substantial, and sell their goods to them. Since, however, they took their Cotton, and sold it to Manhop, it must have been that daily there was very great reciprocal confidence. Their being all at once defrauded, shews no doubt the perverse credit of the said Hong; but it also arose from the said barbarians injudicious selection of a person to deal with.

They have repeatedly dunned me with Petitions, saying in what manner Manhop had secretly removed their Cotton; but they could adduce no substantial proofs. I, commiserating foreign barbarians, did not inflict chastisement, but ordered Manhop to be imprisoned, and directed if there was not enough to pay barbarian debts, to provide for the payment thereof according to law.

Whether the shopman Elung, had or had not linked on with Manhop to defraud, I ordered the *Nanhoy Magistrate* to summon the parties, and examine them. The said barbarians ought to have waited till the matter was clearly investigated, discrimination made, and the affair managed. But now again, the fourth time, they present a petition, falsely affirming that the case is not prosecuted, and go all the length of saying that the accused are allowed to do as they please, without rule &c.

To be thus disorderly shews that their madness, rebellion, and audacity, have reached the extreme limit. By rights they should be immediately seized and punished: but in clemency I first issue this reprimand publicly.

I again order the Manhoy to reexamine Foklung, and the Hong merchants: and beside doing so, declare, that if hereafter the said barbarians presume again to indulge their humor, and perversely whine and dun me with statements, I will positively order them to be immediately seized, fettered, and severely prosecuted, and will at the same time write to the King of their Nation to punish them severely, to repress such perverse *savagism*. Decidedly I will not shew the least indulgence or forbearance. Tremble at this! Heed this!

TAOUKWANG, 8*th year*, 4*th moon*, 7*th day*.
[*Canton Register*, *June* 7*th*.

Foreign News.

PORTUGAL.

FAITHFUL STAND OF THE OPORTO TROOPS.

[FROM THE IMPARCIAL, AN OPORTO PAPER, MAY 18]

We hasten to publish the extraordinary Patriotism and loyalty to their legitimate So-

reign, which have been shown by the valiant troops of this garrison, while, at the same time, we manifest the cordial joy with which all the inhabitants of Oporto are filled. This fertile and agreeable subject we shall develope in our subsequent numbers, and then we shall publish the particulars which predisposed and exalted the public mind, and which produced the favourable result which restored to us the peace and liberty guaranted by the most magnanimous of Sovereigns in granting us the Constitutional Charter. In the mean time we shall confine ourselves to the statement, that for the last two months there has reigned in this city the silence of the tomb—that a political inquisition, more terrible than the ancient religious inquisition, had spread general terror and consternation—that the most innocent actions were denounced as crime—that illegal and odious accusations had snatched from the bosoms of their families any citizens who had dared to express a feeling of love or fidelity to their Sovereign Don Pedro IV. and the Constitutional Charter—that denunciations had multiplied—that no one was secure of his personal safety; and in fine, that a factious minority, impudently calling themselves the defenders of the religion which they insulted, and of the throne which they degraded, had dared to oppress the faithful and honourable inhabitants of Oporto.

Happily, virtue triumphed over crime, and loyalty over rebellion. The weak as well as perverse oppressors of liberty disappeared: joy beams in every countenance, and in every quarter congratulations resound to the dear objects of our heart "Don Pedro IV, Donna Maria II, and the Constitutional Charter." We shall restore our readers to youth in describing to them such joyful facts.

In the night of the 30th ult., the great majority of the population of this city sufficiently expressed how highly it disapproved of the rebellious act which the Senate of the Camara has committed, not only in arrogating to itself the inadmissible privilage of demanding powers which could not, and which ought not to be granted; but what is more extraordinary, in daring, from the windows of the Council, to display the municipal standard, and with loud voices to proclaim Don Miguel absolute King of Portugal. The great majority of the population as we were going to say, in order to give an authentic proof of their disapprobation of such an act, assembled to the number of more than 6,000 citizens in the Campo de St. Ovidio, all persons well dressed, and not like those who had been hired the day before to give cheers to the new King in the Praza Nova, whom they proclaimed King at their pleasure, although the regiments, 18th infantry and 4th artillery, were compelled to join, only by respect for discipline and subordination, the party of treason.

On the 8th instant, the 6th Regiment of Infantry happily arrived. This corps having its native place here, with thousands of its relatives and friends, and possessed with the best spirit of loyalty, was necessarily led to take a great interest in the sufferings of their friends. They identified themselves, therefore, with the spirit which animated the other corps. Besides this, it was known publicly that the Regiments of Infantry, the 3d and 9th stationed at Braga, the 21st at Valença, the 10th Cassadores at Aveiro and the 6th at Penafiel, had not consented that the traitors should deprive the legitimate King of his rights. All the corps of the army possessed the same spirit, and we mention these only because they are nearer us, and have greater connexion with this city. All the inhabitants and the troops were persuaded that the corps above-mentioned would assis their brothers in arms in Oporto and would raise the shout of fidelity.

Such was the spirit of the people and the troops of this faithful City, when, on the evening of the 19th, the soldiers of the 6th Infantry, full of the greatest enthusiasm, spontaneously acclaimed Senhor Don Pedro IV, Senhora Donna Maria II, and the Constitutional Charter. Its officers and Commander, possessed with the same spirit, formed them in line, and with them marched, about six o'clock, towards the Campo de St. Ovidio, to join their brave comrades of the 18th Infantry and the 4th Artillery. In fact, scarcely had these brave regiments heard the cries of fidelity which their companions of the 6th had uttered in the plain, than the 11th Cassadores and the 12th Cavalry joined them in such a way that it appeared, or really was, the same spirit which animated all the corps, without enabling us to praise, with truth, the one more than the other.

This disposition of the 6th Infantry being apparent to the General, and it being evident that it intended to march towards St. Ovidio, he proceeded with the police towards the vicinity of that plain to observe what was going forward. He ordered the commandant to be called, with whom he wished to speak; but with the energetic and decided reply of the latter, that he would not leave the square and then his brave companions of the other two corps were likewise determined not to leave the square without restoring the indubitable rights of Don Pedro IV, he disappeared, flying with the cavalry of police to the side of Valongo, deserting his post; but he was likewise abandonded by Captain Pinto and two subalterns of this corps, besides some soldiers, who were added to the King and the Charter.

The morning of the 17th inst. dawned amid general joy, without any perturbation. A Military Council was immediately formed, consisting of all the commanders of corps presided over by Colonel Ferreri, who assumed the command as the eldest officer, in order to take measures to maintain the public peace, keeping the different authorities in their functions without any alteration or innovation, because the spirit of order alone directs all the members, and their only views are to maintain the irrefragable rights of Don Pedro IV, and his wise institutions, which all have sworn to maintain and preserve, and nothing more.

At the dawn of day the parks of artillery fired, as likewise did the two English brigs of war which were at anchor in the Douro. The crowds of people who appeared in the streets shouting *vivas* were immense, and among the number were observed many English merchants, for rejoicing seized all the inhabitants of this capital without distinction.

At mid day the battalion of the 10th Cassadores entered this city coming from Aveiro, to aid their brothers in arms in the sacred cause of legitimacy of Don Pedro IV, and thus raised higher the enthusiasm of the inhabitants of Oporto. To-day we expect the entrance of the two regiments, the 3d and 9th Infantry, from Braga, and the battalion of the 6th Cassadores from Penafiel. We are firmly convinced, that as soon as the other corps have heard of the glorious a chievements of the city, they will all follow the heroic example.

We are told that, besides the General, there have disappeared the Chief of the Supreme Court, Syres Pinto, and the disembargader Sa the Intendant of Police, together with the Juiz do Crim Lebre, and several others.

At night the city was spontaneously illuminated; the Theatre was open, and the greatest enthusiasm was manifested. The volunteers of Don Pedro IV appeared with the arms which had been dilivered to them in the evening of yesterday.—*The Morning Chronicle June 2d*

English Extracts,

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT,

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—JUNE 2.

EAST RETFORD DISFRANCHISEMENT BILL.

Shortly before the Speaker called on Mr. Tennyson to move the Order of the Day on this subject, the Ministers who have not vacated their seats entered the House in a body, and took their station on the Treasury Bench; and immediately afterwards Mr. Huskisson took his seat on that Bench from which Ex-Ministers usually address the House, in precisely the same spot from which Mr. Peel delivered his explanation on going out of office. The House began to fill very fast, and in a few Minutes became completely crowded.

Mr. TENNYSON, on being called on by the Speaker, said, Sir, in rising to move the Order of the Day for the Committee upon the East Retford business, I cannot refrain from expressing my deep regret that this measure, which rests on grounds altogether different from those of party considerations, the failure or success of which I should have thought could scarcely have affected the stability of any Administration—a measure which I sincerely hoped would be productive of advantage to the public. I say, Sir, that I cannot refrain from expressing my deep regret that such a measure should have been the occasion of a change in his Majesty's Government, which, if any of the great interests of the people are to be affected by it, must be looked upon as a public misfortune [hear, hear, hear!]. I say, Sir, that it will be a public misfortune for his Majesty to be deprived of those councillors, on whom this House and this country mainly depended, and from whom they looked for those measures of good government at home, of wise and enlightened policy in our own foreign relations, and of prudence and liberality in those matters which are of such deep interest in the affairs of Europe, and of the world at large. Yet, although I may lament this calamity—for such it really is—I cannot think it justly attributable to the measure which I have had the honour to introduce into this House. I do not believe that the Right Honourable Gentleman, who lately held the office of Secretary for the Colonies, after once consenting, as he did (unadvisedly in my opinion, but deliberately on his part), to form part of the Administration under the Duke of Wellington, would have seized the first pretence to leave that Administration when it was in difficulty, and to abandon his post when his services were most required. On the other hand, I am equally unwilling to suppose that the Duke of Wellington, after having sought to strengthen his Administration by the talents of the Right Honourable Gentleman, and thus to acquire a portion of the popularity and confidence which Mr. Canning's Administration had obtained, I say I cannot suppose that the Duke of Wellington, on his part, would lay hold on the first pretext, when he imagined, vainly imagined, that object to have been accomplished, to dismiss from his Administration the *man* whose services he had before desired to obtain. There are only two modes by which, as it appears to me, the Ministers of the Crown can retire from their situations—one is, that of an absolute resignation on their part; the other, that of a dismissal by their Sovereign. I know no other course that can be justifiable in civil tactics—no medium between these two extremes. It appears to me, that either the Right Honourable Gentleman whom I now see in his place, must be taken to have abandoned his post in a period of public difficulties, or that the Noble Duke at the head of his Majesty's Government must be supposed to have taken the pretext I have before mentioned, to advise his Majesty to dismiss him from his office. I trust, that when the Order of the Day has been read, the Right Hon. Gentleman will indulge the House with information upon these important matters; & when they have been developed, I believe it will appear that this Bill which I have had the honour to conduct so far through this House, has not been, and could not have been, the real foundation of that misfortune to which I have before alluded. However that may be, I shall feel it my duty to persist in a measure, in which a conviction of public expediency, and of constitutional policy, first induced me to embark, and which now seems to be so arduous an undertaking. I have no doubt I have gone to too great length in expounding to the House my views on this point. I shall, therefore, only say, in conclusion that I trust the period has now arrived when this House and this country will see the true reasons of this extraordinary event, which appears to have proceeded from this Bill, but which I am certain has arisen from other causes.

Mr. HUSKISSON: The circumstances under which, Sir, I offer myself to your notice, will, I trust, bespeak for me that of which I stand so much in need—the patient and favourable indulgence of this House, without my making any more elaborate appeal to their good feelings. Notwithstanding the tauntings of some Honourable Gentlemen, stated in moderate terms; notwithstanding the precedent of my Right Honourable Friend, the Secretary of State for the Home Department; and notwithstanding the appeal now made to me by the Honourable Member who has moved the Orders of the Day; I am not prepared for one, to subscribe to the doctrine, that a Minister is under any necessity of explaining [hear, hear!] the grounds on which he has ceased to hold a situation under the Crown. For any thing I may have done while in a responsible office—for any thing I may have omitted to do—I am ready to answer, and to reply to questions that may be put to me. With respect to such matters. I am prepared to render as full and as explicit an account as can ever have been required from any of my predecessors [hear, hear!]. But while I deny the strict obligation of stating the motives or reasons why I have ceased to be in office, I will admit to the Honourable Gentleman, that there are peculiar circumstances in the present case which call upon me, I think, in justice to the public, and I am sure I may be allowed to say, in justice to my own character, to ask the patience of the House, while I enter into some explanation [much cheering]. When my Right Honourable Friend (Mr. Peel) retired from the post he occupied, he found it necessary to explain the motives which induced him voluntarily, though reluctantly, to resign a situation in which he had been able to do such worthy service to his country; my condition is, in some sort, of a different description; I have to state, not the motives which influenced me in relinquishing my office, but the circumstances which have led to my removal from it [hear, hear!]. The motives which induced others so to remove me, it belongs to them to explain [hear, hear!]. Of those motives I shall say nothing, excepting that I am perfectly satisfied, be they what they may, that they were such as appeared to them necessary to be acted upon in the discharge of their public duty. The event, nevertheless, was one which could not fail to attract public notice; but if it has been represented in any quarter that lightly, inconsiderately, and upon that which I must look upon as a comparatively trivial occasion in itself, I retired from office, I owe an explanation of the course of proceeding which led to it. It would not only be repugnant to my own feelings, but it would properly tend to lower me in the opinions of my countrymen, if I could have been so forgetful of the duty I owed my Sovereign—if I could have been so forgetful of that which always appeared to me a most important public trust—as to overlook the difficulties and derangements that must occur from such a relinquishment in the midst of a Session, and the interruption it unavoidably occasions in the business of the State, for a short time at least both in this House, and in the various Public Departments. I say, that an event of this kind, without attaching to it any undue degree of importance, must produce not only the inconvenience of suspending the ordinary march of public business, but in the present critical juncture of our foreign affairs, the still greater evil of suspending those relations of intercourse which it was our duty to maintain with our Allies, and of occasioning a temporary pause in those measure which it becomes this country to support with a view to the general peace and harmony of Europe [hear, hear]! Under such circumstances, to have resigned, as it is said I have resigned, or to be removed, as I contend I have been removed [loud cheering], without some sufficient and adequate cause [hear hear!], is that mystery which it is proper I should endeavour to unravel; because, when such great interests are involved, when such, possibly fearful consequences may be the result of these inevitable delays it is fit, that if not justly, they should not all be laid at my door [hear, hear!]. I am afraid, that in taking this course, I shall be obliged to trespass on the patience of the House more at length than I could wish [cheers]. Honourable Gentlemen will recollect, that in the early part of the present Session, we had two Bills under our consideration, in consequence of two boroughs having been reported to have been guilty of improper practices in returning Members to this House. One of these Bills affected the elective franchise of the borough of Penryn, and it was proposed to transfer that franchise to Manchester. The other, as proposed by the Hon. Member for Bletchingley (Mr. Tennyson), had for object the transference of the elective franchise from East Retford to Birmingham. On the 21st March a long and very able discussion took place upon the proposal contained in the latter of these measures; and my Right Hon. Friend, the Secretary for the Home Department on that occasion, stated, that inasmuch as there were two Bills before the House, his view of the subject was that it would be desirable, in the one case to give the franchise to a great commercial town, and in the other to extend the right of election to the adjoining hundred. My Right Honourable Friend argued much at length, and with his usual ability, the expediency of pursuing this course. The debate which ensued was long. Many Honourable Gentlemen on the side of the House opposite to that on which I am now speaking, took part in it, and they contended in general, if indeed they did not all take that course, that in both cases the elective franchise ought to be transferred from the corrupt boroughs to great manufacturing and commercial towns. I came down on that evening, certainly, without any intention of taking part in the discussion; and as no other person but my Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Peel) had addressed the House from the bench on which he now sits, very late in the debate, I rose to state the reasons which induced me to support the proposition of my Right Honourable Friend; and it would appear that, in the course of the observations which fell from me on that occasion, I made use of words to this effect, as I find them reported: "Did the present case (that of East Retford) stand alone, I certainly should recommend and support the measure of transferring the franchise to some great commercial town." I do assure the House, and I do assure my Right Honourable Friend, that in making that statement, and in putting forth that declaration, I was decidedly of opinion at the time that I was not out-stepping the fair spirit of the line of argument he himself had adopted [cheers from Mr. Peel and others]. I wish to state it fairly, because, in the situation in which I stand, it becomes me to shew that I did not do what would have been highly improper in me—namely, that I did not go further than what I distinctly understood to be the view of my Right Honourable Friend in making the observation. It certainly so happens that I am not the only individual in the course of that debate who entertained the notion to which I have alluded; but I am bound to say (and I speak it with equal sincerity), after the explanation of my Right Honourable Friend, that the necessary inference from that explanation is, that I was, in fact committing myself beyond the line to which my Right Honourable Friend had committed himself. On the 1st of April—that is, about ten days after the discussion to which I have just referred—the Bill for disfranchising the Borough of Penryn, and transferring the right to Manchester, passed the House, and was sent to the Peers. From that day until the 16th of May no further proceeding was taken on the East Retford Bill, and I understand—I do not know how correctly that my Right Honourable Friend himself suggested that it might be desirable to make it what is called a "walling Bill," depending on the vote in the other House respecting the transference of the franchise of Penryn, as the mode in which the House of Lords dealt with that Bill would regulate, in some degree, the proceedings of the House of Commons regarding the Borough of East Retford. On the 19th of May, it was proposed to take a further proceeding in the case of East Retford; and it was then known—I believe perfectly—known, as I understood, in the course of debate that evening, to every Member in the House, that the Penryn Bill was in that state in the House of Lords that it was probable—nay, that it was certain, that the elective franchise would be given to the Hundred; and that the proposal to transfer it to Manchester would be rejected altogether [hear, hear!]. I feel all the difficulties of the situation in which I am placed in making this statement. I cannot allude to what may have passed in another place, of which I am no longer a Member; but I am sure I may say this without impropriety—without any breach of confidence, that my Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Peel) was well aware, when he came down on the 16th of May to the discussion which then took place, to what extent, in what degree, and in what words, I had committed my opinion by the declaration I had made in the former debate. And I may farther say, that it was well known to all those whom I had then the happiness to call colleagues, that in former discussions of this nature the Members of the King's Government had felt themselves at liberty to take such course as

appeared to them individually, ought to be adopted [cheers]. Further than this I am not at liberty to state. Upon the House going into Committee. The Honourable Member for Hertfordshire (Mr. N. Calvert) moved an Amendment to the preamble of the Bill (which Amendment, he will give me leave to say, was not according to any existing precedent) for adding the Hundred of Bassetlaw into the elective franchise of the Borough of East Retford; and it went the length of establishing in that Hundred the right of returning Members to Parliament, altogether annihilating the Borough of East Retford and creating, in fact, an entirely new right of election. This right depended upon the voter being rated to the amount of 20*l.* a year, and it entirely took away the corporate rights of East Retford; and it went even further—to provide that no man should be Mayor who was not rated to the annual amount of 40*l.* I stated at the time, and I restate it now, that this proposition was a complete anomaly and novelty in the history of the mode in which Parliament had hitherto dealt with the rights of electors, and I do not believe that my Hon. Friend was prepared then, nor that he is prepared now, to shew how his machinery would have worked, and how many inhabitants of East Retford would have possessed the right of voting by this new regulation of rating them at twenty pounds a year. Who is the returning officer, whether Mayor or Bailiff, I am not myself aware, but I apprehend that my Honourable Friend's project was crude and incomplete and that he did not know whether the Returning Officer was to be elected by the Aldermen, nor how they were to ascertain that he was or was not rated at 40*l.* a year. The whole proposition presented so many anomalies, and was so entirely novel and unprecedented—it was so extraordinary in itself, and offered to the House without notice or preliminary information, that it seemed to me, in every view objectionable. Instead of remedying the corruption of the Borough, it erected into a new little county one of the hundreds of Nottinghamshire; and giving to it right such as no where else existed, annihilated the franchise of the Corporation. I believe as soon as soon as my Hon. Friend (Mr. N. Calvert) had made his proposition, my Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Peel) observed upon the difference between it and the mere admission of the Hundred; however, the debate proceeded, and my Right Hon. Friend shewed, I think successfully, that he had himself, in the former debate, taken a line which left him perfectly free to adopt the suggestion of the Honourable Member for Hertfordshire—barring the anomaly which it proposed to introduce. But by the very arguments used by my Right Honourable Friend, in order to establish his consistency in pursuing that line, he was actually—I say it fearlessly—destroying all possibility of my taking footing upon the same ground he occupied. How was it possible that my Right Honourable Friend should show, on the admission that the Penryn Bill was lost in the House of Lords, that it was consistent for him to maintain that East Retford should be open to the Hundred, without reference to the different line I had thought it right to take in the preceding debate? Every new work of defence with which he surrounded himself rendered my position perfectly untenable: I say it left it not only untenable, but to every Gentleman who recollects the course of the debate, that it left me open to, and even invited an attack [hear, hear]. Late in the evening that attack was made by a Noble Friend of mine, certainly not in any spirit of personal or political hostility [hear, hear]. I but use his own expressions "I claim (said he) the vote of the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, I claim it on the very grounds on which his Right Hon. Colleague, the other Secretary of State, has rested the defence of his consistency." Thus called upon to redeem a pledge publicly given, and thus specifically demanded from me by a Noble Member of this House, I had no alternative but to acknowledge the claim [hear, hear!] I did so rise, and did acknowledge the claim; but having stated that I made use of the words to which my Noble Friend referred, I attempted to show that the Amendment proposed by the Honourable Member for Hertfordshire was entirely novel in its character, and required ample and deliberate consideration. I therefore wished the House to adjourn all further discussion, to give time, if such were the general sense, to proceed according to the spirit of the proposal of the Hon. Member for Hertfordshire: whether it would be possible to carry into operation the machinery he intended to set up was another question, and a question of much importance. And here my Right Honourable Friend (Mr. Peel) must allow me to say, that in rising to make the short address to which I have referred, he said to me—I dare say he will recollect the expression—"Be sure to mark the difference between what I said on the former occasion and your own declaration." I did not, indeed, want this special and specific application to induce me to take that line. It was my duty to him, and I felt impressed then, as I feel impressed now, that his course was perfectly straightforward and consistent, and that it became him to support the opinion he had previously declared, and to shew that it was in accordance with the vote he was about to give. But every Hon. Gentleman who hears me must see, that in proportion as I uphold my Right Honourable Friend's consistency, I necessarily point out the impossibility of my voting upon the grounds which he had at first taken and still occupied. It was, therefore, to avoid the pain and difficulty of the situation in which I should be placed—I avow it openly—more than from any great importance I attached to the measure itself, that I recommended the adjournment. I urged that the Hon. Member for Hertfordshire must himself see that it was necessary to modify his own proposal—that we ought to avoid making any progress with the measure, and, consequently, that it was not desirable for us to come to any vote. I hope I may be allowed to say, that if that course—so natural for me to suggest, and so obvious under the circumstances for the House to take—had been adopted (and my Right Honourable Friend will perfectly understand what I mean), whenever we came to a further discussion on the subject, no possible inconvenience, as far as the character of the Executive Government was concerned, could have arisen from whatever line I had taken. When I sat down after speaking in favour of adjournment, I did press my Right Honourable Friend to give his countenance to the delay, but he told me it was impossible to proceed otherwise than in the course we had supported. I felt, in consequence, the difficulty of the situation in which I stood, and to which I have already referred. The House proceeded to a division, and, with a due regard to my personal honour and political consistency, however painful it might be, I felt that I could not do otherwise than give the vote I then gave [much cheering]. I know that it has been since said, by persons upon whose judgment and discretion I might be disposed to rely in matters not involving my personal feelings, that I might have sheltered my consistency under the fact that we did not yet formally know of the vote upon the Penryn Bill in the other House of Parliament [hear, hear! and laughter]. I can only say that I did think then, as I think now, after all I have heard in the course of the week, that such a course would have been a subterfuge unworthy of myself [loud cheering from all sides]. Every Gentleman who spoke had stated without contradiction—for it was impossible that he should be contradicted—that the Penryn Bill was virtually lost; I had heard it from my Right Honourable Friend near me; it was admitted by all; and am bound to say that it formed part of the argument of my Right Honourable Friend the Secretary of State for the Home Department. He considered the Bill as no longer in existence, at least in the shape in which it had passed this House. If the Lords amended the Bill, so as to transfer the franchise to the neighbouring Hundred, then my Right Hon. Friend is placed in a situation in which he must vote for giving the Writ for East Retford to Birmingham, or some other large commercial town; but if they rejected the Penryn Bill altogether, the alternative on his part would be different; but I was placed in another predicament. My situation was not the same; and for the reasons I have stated I must give my vote only one way. The division having taken place, I retired from the House; but not, give me leave to say, without observing the significant looks of some Honourable Members, and not without hearing the audible whispers of others as to what might be the consequences of the vote I had just given. Perhaps I had in a degree exaggerated the effects myself, and, perhaps, they had been unduly magnified by those round me—and, perhaps, I had some fears lest the matter should be mistakenly represented in other quarters before I had an opportunity of setting it in its true light, by stating what occurred to me. Such being the result of the discussion, and the condition in which I was placed with reference to my Colleagues, Hon. Members will conceive the painful difficulty of my situation. Many might know that I was not in strong health, had been impaired by being from 15 to 16 hours a day engaged in constant attendance either in Downing-street or in this House, I was certainly much fatigued, and on going home I did that which now, and the next morning, I wished I had postponed, I will not dissemble that although I might not upon reflection have written, yet as a matter of duty and delicacy to the Noble Duke at the head of his Majesty's Government—as a point of honour & courtesy between Gentlemen—I should have taken the earliest opportunity of stating to him, that under whatever circumstance, and however painful it might be to any of my feelings to have given my vote, yet, if it were thought necessary, and if the occasion were held one of adequate importance, I was ready to pay the price of that vote [hear, hear!]. Under these impressions, and to such a purport, I wrote the letter which I am desirous of reading to the House. And here I may be allowed to say that I am in considerable difficulty how to proceed: how to avoid it has occupied much of my thoughts in the course of the morning. On the one hand, if I state the substance and import of the correspondence which has taken place, I am sensible that I may omit something important, and may expose myself to the suspicion that I have not given a faithful and exact representation; on the other hand, I know how irksome, and how little acceptable to the House, will be a full detail of the correspondence [cries of read read!]. I know that, on similar occasions, letters of the kind have been read, and I shall with the permission of the House, follow the example [cheers] I have already stated the circumstances in which I was placed, and the manner in which my personal feelings were concerned; and I will only add, that in writing I thought at the time I was discharging a duty imposed upon me by a point of honour; and if, from over sensitive feelings of punctilio in such affairs I acted without due consideration, I have certainly sufficient reason to lament my precipitation. I am free to admit, that if the letter I am about to read had been postponed until the next morning, it would have expressed more clearly and explicitly, and perhaps somewhat more courteously, what it was intended to convey. It was marked "private and confidential." and was dated at two o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, May 20, and was in the following terms:—

"Downing street, Tuesday Morning, 2 a.m. May 20

"MY DEAR DUKE—After the vote which, in regard to my own consistency and personal character, I have found myself, from the course of this evening's debate, compelled to give on the East Retford question, I owe to you as the head of the Administration, and to Mr. Peel as the leader of the House of Commons, to lose no time in affording you an opportunity of placing my office in other hands, as the only means in my power of preventing the injury to the King's service which may ensue from the appearance of disunion in his Majesty's councils however unfounded in reality, or however unimportant in itself the question which has given rise to that appearance.

"Regretting the necessity of troubling you with the communication,

"Believe me, my dear Duke, ever truly yours

(Signed) "W. HUSKISSON."

This letter I marked, as I before said—"private and confidential," and I took the precaution of putting it in a cover, of sealing that cover, and of marking the outside of that cover in the same way, and with the same words. I then sent it so marked and sealed in a cabinet-box to Apsley-House. Hence it will be evident that I took all possible precaution, and that I considered the letter due both to myself and to the Noble Duke. It was written hastily; and under the influence of strong feeling; but it seemed to me that I was bound in honour to make the communication. And here I really must say, that if a Member of the Government cannot, and is not at liberty under the circumstances I have mentioned, and when he could not have immediate personal intercourse with the head of the Administration, to write such a letter, so marked, as a substitute for verbal intercourse, in which he does not deliberate upon every word he utters, it is quite impossible that that which has just happened should not happen almost every Session [much cheering]. Here I may be permitted to say, that in the course of a long political life it has once before happened to me to be placed in a similar situation; it was in the month of May, 1822. when Lord Londonderry led the Ministry in this House, and when he moved a Resolution, a copy of which I hold in my hand: he was himself, be it observed, the author of the measure, and it was in the following terms:—

"That his Majesty be enabled to direct Exchequer Bills to an amount not exceeding one million, to be issued to Commissioners in Great Britain, to be by them advanced under certain regulations and restrictions whenever the average price of wheat shall be under 60s. per quarter, upon such corn, the growth of the United Kingdom, as shall be deposited in fit and proper warehouses."

Upon that occasion, from circumstances which I need not now detail, but connected with the share I had in the Corn question, and with the support I received from the Noble Lord on the Report of the Committee of the preeding year, I did oppose my Noble Friend, who proposed the Resolution as a measure of Government; & the sense of the House was so strongly against it that it was abandoned. On that occasion I went next morning to the Earl of Liverpool, and I did then what I have done upon the present occasion; but let me add without a similar result [loud and continued cheering] I thought I was bound in honour to take that course then and I for the same reason took it now. The letter having been sent at about one o'clock in the morning on Tuesday, about one o'clock in the day my Noble Friend the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Earl Dudley) called upon me at the Colonial Office upon matters of business connected with the department; and here it is necessary to call the attention of the House to what passed between us. After transacting business with my Noble Friend for the best part of an hour, something occured which led me incidentally to notice what had taken place the night before, and I am pretty sure I recollect the very words I used. "Last night (I said) I was guilty of an act of a little insubordination and however trivial the matter, it became me as a point of honour to offer to resign." My Noble Friend was still with me when I received a letter from the Noble Duke, in reply to mine, & which I beg leave now to read.

"London, May, 20, 1828.

"MY DEAR HUSKISSON,—Your letter of two this morning which I received at ten, has surprised me much, and has given me great concern.

"I have considered it my duty to lay it before the King.

"Ever yours most sincerely.

(Signed) "WELLINGTON

The Right Hon. W. Huskisson."

Immediately after perusing this letter I put it into the hands of my Noble Friend, who observed, as well as I remember, "The Duke of Wellington has entirely mistaken your meaning. I will go over to him and settle the matter at once" [hear, hear!]. Accordingly my Noble Friend proceeded immediately, and saw his Grace; but on coming back he said, "I have not met with the success I anticipated; the Noble Duke says that it is no mistake—that it can be no mistake, and that it shall be no mistake" [continued cheers and laughter]. I give these words as those employed by my Noble Friend, who added, that he had not thought that the Noble Duke was fully aware of what had passed in the House of Commons last night. There should have been some communication between us before such a step as this was taken. I should at least have been asked whether this letter, which I had marked "private and confidential," was intended to be laid before the King, or some explanation of some sort should have been required from me. It must be admitted, I think, even by those who treat this as a matter of no difficulty, that it might, by possibility, have occurred, that the letter did not bear the conspruction which the Noble Duke ascribed to it. With this impression on my mind, being told what I have stated by my Noble Friend, the Foreign Secretary, and having heard the same from my Noble Friend, the Secretary at War, I said, "If, as I am now told the Duke of Wellington is not apprized of my reasons for the course which I felt compelled to take in consequence of the vote I give on the East-Retford question; and as he has called for no explanation—as there has been no communication whatever between us—as he has only referred to my letter, which he has misconstrued, without asking for any explanation—will you go to him, and tell him the true state of the case?" My Noble Friend (the Earl of Dudley) accordingly waited on the Noble Duke, and stated to him all that had passed, and explained how I understood what had happened. My Noble Friend, on his return to me, informed me that the Noble Duke persisted in viewing my letter as a positive and absolute resignation. I thought it necessary, therefore, as soon as I heard this, to write again to the Noble Duke. I lost no time, because it was within four hours after reciving my letter that the Noble Duke had, without any hesitation on his part, or any communication with me, carried it to the King and laid it before his Majesty, as containing my resignation. As soon, therefore as my Noble Friend had related his interview, I wrote a letter to the Duke of Wellington to this effect.—

"Downing-street, May 20, 1828, half-past 6 p.m.

"MY DEAR DUKE—Having understood from Lord Dudley and Lord Palmerston, that you had laid my letter of last night before the King under a different impression from that which it was intended to convey; I feel it due both to you and to myself to say, that my object in writing that letter was, not to express any intentions of my own; but to relieve you from any delicacy which you might feel towards me, if you should think that the interests of his Majesty's service would be prejudiced by my remaining in office, after giving a vote, in respect to which, from the turn which the latter part of the debate had taken, a sense of personal honour left me no alternative.

"Believe me, my dear Duke, yours very sincerely

(Signed) "W. HUSKISON."

The same night the Noble Duke wrote me an answer, which I will now read; but I did not receive it till the next morning.

"London, May 20, 1828.

"MY DEAR HUSKISSON.—I have received your letter of this evening. I certainly did not understand your letter of two o'clock this morning, as offering any option; nor do I understand the one of this evening as leaving me any, excepting that of submitting myself and his Majesty's Government to the necessity of soliciting you to remain in your office, or of incurring the loss of your valuable assistance to his Majesty's service. However sensible I may be of this loss, I am convinced that in these times any loss is better than that of character, which is the foundation of public confidence.

"In this view of the case, I have put out of it altogether every consideration of the discredit resulting from the scene of last night; of the extent of which you could not but have been sensible when you thought proper, as a remedy for it, to send, me the offer of placing your office in other hands.'

"Ever, my dear Huskisson,

"Yours most sincerely,

(Signed) "WELLINGTON

"The Right Hon. W. Huskisson."

On receiving this letter, I will in candour avow, that, taking it as an answer to the letter I had sent, and seeing that at this time there could be no posibility of misunderstanding what I originally intended, I did think, and must still say, that this was altogether a very harsh proceeding on the part of the Noble Duke [cheers]. His first understanding is, that my letter left him no option; his next version is, that I attempted to do an act utterly unworthy of any man who ever had the honour of a seat in Majesty's Councils. If I had attempted to place the Noble Duke or my other colleagues in a situation in which they must have come to me and solicited me to remain in office at the loss of their public character, I ask how it is possible that the reasoning of this letter can apply to me [cheers]? I perfectly understand, that, if I had said to my colleagues in the Cabinet, or to the Noble Duke, "I have sustained a grievance and unless you redress it, I will resign;" and if this grievance, real or imaginary, had been redressed, there would have been some little appearance of reason in my treatment, I understand, too, that if I had entertained opinions differing from the majority of my colleagues on any important subject, and I had said to them—"Unless you come over to my opinions I will resign;" if I had cal-

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led on them to make such a concession as this, the reasoning of this letter might have been just. What I said was—"I have done that at which you may justly take offence, in voting as I did on the second reading of the East Retford Bill; and I am ready to pay the price of my conduct with the utmost satisfaction." If I had been told in reply, "What you have done was wrong; but it was not very great, & by no means sufficient to lead to such consiquences as those to which you allude," I could have understood the drift of this argument. But I certainly must say, that it was painful to me receive from an individual for whom I had such great personal respect, and with whom I had acted confidentially in the King's service, more than an insinuation that I was playing a part for which indeed I should have been worthy to have been censured in the strongest manner, and even expelled indignantly from the councils of my colleagues [cheers]. Though I considered myself injured by the Noble Duke's reply, which I have just read, yet I trust the House will see in my answer that I avoided the manifestation of any tone or temper which would have been improper on my part towards him. My answer was of this nature:

"Colonial office May 21, 1828.

"My Dear Duke—In justice to myself, I cannot acquiesce for a moment to the construction which your letter of last night puts upon my conduct—You cannot refuse to me the right of knowing the motives of my own actions, and I solemnly declare that, in both my letters, I was actuated by one and the same feeling. It was simply this—That it was not for me, but for you, as the head of the Government, to decide how far my vote made it expedient to remove me from his Majesty's service. I felt that I had no alternative, consistently with personal honour (in a difficulty not of my own seeking or creating), but to give that vote; that the question in itself was one of minor importance; that the disunion was more in appearence than in reality; but I also felt that, possibly, you might take a different view of it; & that, in case you should I ought (as I had done on a similar occasion with Lord Liverpool) relieve you from any difficulty, arising out of personal consideration towards me, in deciding upon a step, to which you might find it your public duty to resort on the occasion.

"It was under this impression alone that I wrote to you immediately upon my return from the House of Commons.

"If you had not misconceived that impression, as well as the purport of my second letter, I am persuaded that you could not suppose me guilty of the arrogance of expecting that you and his Majesty's Government should submit yourselves to the necessity of soliciting me to remain in my office, or do me the injustice of believing that I could be capable of placing you in the alternative of choosing between the continuance of my services (such as they are) and the loss to your Administration of one particle of character, which, I agree with you, is the foundation of public confidence.

"If, understanding my communication, as I intended it to be understood, you had in any way intimated to me, either that the occurrence, however unfortunate, was not one of sufficient moment to render it necessary for you, on public grounds, to act in the manner in which I had assumed that you possibly might think it necessary, or that you were under that necessity, in either case there would have been an end to the matter. In the first supposition, I should have felt that I had done what, in honour and fairness towards you, I was bound to do; but it never could have entered my imagination that I had claimed or required any sacrifice whatever from you, or any member of his Majesty's Government.

"On the other hand, nothing can be further from my intention than to express an opinion that the occasion was not one in which you might fairly consider it your duty to advise his Majesty to withdraw from me the seals of office, on the ground of this vote. I do not, therefore, complain; but I cannot allow that my removal shall be placed on any other ground. I cannot allow that it was my own act; still less can I admit, that when I had no other intention than to relieve the question on which you had to decide from any personal embarrassment, this step, on my part, should be ascribed to feelings the very reverse of those by which alone I was actuated, either towards you or his Majesty's Government.

"Believe me to be, my dear Duke,

"Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) "W. Huskisson."

From this letter, the House will see what were the spirit and feeling in which I acted [cheers]. Having read a part of this correspondence, I must, in order to render it intelligible, read the whole. The communication I received from the Noble Duke in answer to my letter, is in the following words:—

"London, May 21, 1828.

"My dear Huskisson—In consequence of your last letter, I feel it to be necessary to recall to your recollection the circumstances under which I received your letter of Tuesday morning.

"It is addressed to me at two o'clock in the morning, immediately after a debate and division in the House of Commons. It informs me that you lose no time in affording me an opportunity of placing your office in other hands, as the only means in your power of preventing an injury to the King's service, which you describe."

Now this, I must say, is not a very accurate description of my letter [loud cheers]. The Noble Duke goes on to say:—

"It concludes by regretting the necessity for troubling me with this communication.'

"Could I consider this in any other light than as a formal tender of the resignation of your office, or that I had any alternative but either to splice you to remain in office contrary to your sense of duty, or to submit your letter to the King?

"If you had called on me the next morning after your vote, and had explained to me in conversation what had passed in the House of Commons."

Surely this was all the Noble Duke wanted; he might easily have sent for me [cheers], I cannot see, I own, the great difference which would have resulted from the substitution of a conversation for a relation of what passed, in a confidential letter [cheers]. The Noble Duke proceeds:

"If you had called on me the next morning after your vote, and had explained to me in conversation what had passed in the House of Commons, the character of the communication would have been quite different; and I might, if we felt myself at liberty to discuss the whole subject with you, and freely to give an opinion upon my point connected with it. But I must still think that if I had not considered a letter, couched in the terms in which that letter is couched, and received under the circumstances under which I received it, as a tender of resignation, and had not laid it before the King, I should have exposed the King's Government and myself to very painful misconstructions. My answer to your letter will have informed you that it surprised me much, and that it gave me great concern. I must consider, therefore, the resignation of your office as your own act, and not as mine.

"Ever your's most sincerely,

(Signed) "WELLINGTON.

"The Right Hon. W. Huskisson."

(To be Continued)

(From the Morning Chronicle)

Our contemporary (*The Globe*) seems inclined to consider the conduct of the Duke of Wellington towards Mr. Huskisson a strange blunder, which had its origin in a habit of mind which leads him to a harsh and overbearing mode of transacting business. "To suppose (says our Contemporary) that the Duke of Wellington induced Mr. Huskisson and his friends, by the most friendly explanations, to join him in a moment of difficulty, and then (without seeing reason to repent their policy, for that is studiously denied) sacrificed him to the hatred of a few mere traffickers in votes, would be to attribute to the Premier a degree of meanness not conceivable in a great man, or even in an honest one." We confess we rather incline to the opinion expressed by Mr. Huskisson himself and the rest of the seceding Ministers, that the misconception of the Duke was assumed, with a view to get rid of them. We put the *greatness* and the *honesty* of his Grace altogether out of the question; because, if there is a strong presumption, amounting almost to evidence, that his Grace was actuated by particular motives, we are not so well assured of his *greatness* or *honesty* (whatever our contemporary may be) as to consider ourselves bound to assume his possession of these qualities, because the motives are irreconcileable with them. All that our Contemporary says of the habit of mind of his Grace may be very true, and yet he may have been actuated by the motives we have attributed to him. "On the last of these suppositions (the strangely blundering), it has betrayed on the part of the Military Premier a tone of feeling towards his colleagues which would render it impossible that men of independent minds should continue to form part of his Administration. He is wise to choose military men, because under such circumstances he would have to choose between men rendered submissive by long habits of obedience and, those passive through a feeling of entire insignificance. The habit of mind which leads him to this harsh and overbearing mode of transacting business must leave him to choose between military tools more or less ignorant according to circumstances, and civil tools, very civil and certainly very poor ones." The principle of sacrificing others to one's own convenience is, we fear, but too much acted on by men of all sorts of habits of mind. The habit of mind will influence rather the mode by which the object is sought to be effected than the determination to effect the object. Thus, a harsh, unfeeling man, with nerves of iron, will be indifferent to all but the attainment of his end---will add insult to injury; while the man of greater delicacy and susceptibility will endeavour, as much as possible, to disarm enmity and censure, by recurring to those means for effecting his purpose which are least likely to shock his opponent or the feelings of the world.

We are ready to admit that his Grace has never shewn much deference to the convenience or feelings of others, when they stood in competition with his own; but his Grace could not have been so successful in his military operations, had he been in the habit of repelling or insulting those whose agency or co-operation might be necessary to him when he wished to retain them. He knows when to be rude and overbearing, and with whom. If he had wished to retain Mr. Huskisson, he would not have persisted in a course which could not fail to drive him from the Cabinet. He might be rude when he had no motive to be courteous; but he would hardly seek to give offence, with a view to injure his own interests. He would not have persisted in attaching a meaning to Mr. Huskisson's letter which the writer disclaimed, had he not deemed it for his interest to interpret Mr. Huskisson's letter as he did. When he arrogantly observed to Lord Dudley, who suggested that he had entirely mistaken Mr. Huskisson's meaning, "It is no mistake—it can be no mistake, and it *shall* be no mistake," he had, we may be sure, pretty well satisfied himself (however much he may find himself out in the end) that he would not be a loser by this mistake.

It was, we allow, an unwise proceeding in Mr. Huskisson to write under the influence of excited feelings to the Duke of Wellington; and even the circumstance of his ill-health will hardly justify such a step in an experienced Statesman. But waiving the prudence of the proceeding, it is obvious, from the manner in which Mr. Huskisson speaks of the appearance of disunion in his Majesty's Councils being *unfounded in reality*,, and the question which has given rise to that appearance *being unimportant in itself*, that in affording the Duke an opportunity of placing his office in other hands, as the only means in his power of preventing the injury to the King's service *which might ensue* from what had taken place, he expected that if his Grace considered the question as equally unimportant, he would not consider the vote as amounting to such an injury to the King's service as required him to avail himself of the opportunity which Mr. Huskisson had afforded him. If his Grace had been anxious to retain Mr. Huskisson, he would naturally have informed him that he did not conceive the appearance of disunion in the vote on the East Retford question such an injury to the King's service as rendered it necessary for him to avail himself of his offer. But the Duke, when pressed by Mr. Huskisson, did in fact put such a construction on the vote as was implied in the condition on which the offer was made. "In this view of the case (he says), I have put out of it altogether every consideration of the discredit resulting from the scene of last night of *the extent of which you could not but have been sensible* when you thought proper, as a remedy for it, to send me the offer of placing your office in other hands." We have here the opinion of his Grace, that the extent of the discredit required that the office should be placed in other hands; that is, that the discredit was every thing, and the value of Mr. Huskisson's services to the Administration next to nothing.

Was it the wish of those who support the Cabinet as at present constituted that the Liberals should be dismissed? They are much belied if they do not rejoice at what has taken place. *The Dublin Evening Post* of Saturday last observes, "The defeat of the Canningites is a good thing certainly; and the Tories are, as they ought to be, very much delighted with the same. Two great victories have certainly been obtained by the Duke—first, the turning out the Whigs at the begining of the present Session; and then, the turning out the Liberals towards the conclusion." Hear also Lord Palmerston—"A certain description of persons were running about in ecstacies at what had taken place. *The language of the friends and supporters of the remaining Members of his Majesty's Government was unequivocal and exulting.* In mentioning the retirement of my Right Honourable Friend, they talked with delight of 'the cleansing of the Augean stable;' 'of turning out of his Majesty's Government one who had been unfortunately admitted in a moment of infirmity, and who might have remained in it if he had manifested any docility.'" It is all very well in his Grace to tell us there will be no change, and for Mr. Peel to repeat this after him; but the exultation of the friends and supporters is a better criterion of the disposition of the Government than any general declaration. It will receive more and more of Lord Eldon's confidence, and that speaks volumes.—*3rd June*

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, June 1.

The principal topics which occupy public attention here are still the Jesuits and the solution of the question—"Have we a Ministry, and will that Ministry have a majority in both Chambers?"

Distrust increases daily, because it does not appear that the men who are now at the helm of affairs either possess power, or are disposed to take means to obtain it. M. Roy, an upright and firm man, has, of all the present Ministers hitherto had most credit with the public.

Next to him ranks Count de la Ferronnays, whose integrity, candour, and moderate conduct, have procured for him numerous friends.

M. Portalis, the Keeper of the Seals, a worthy but timid man, and withal extremely devout, steers his course quietly between the Chambers and the Tuileries, and at the Tuileries he is said to be the Minister most in favour.

M. Hyde de Neuville, a man of a frank open character, is entirely devoted to the reigning dynasty, but whether he has much to recommend him besides a spirit and zeal, may well be doubted. It is generally admitted that he is deficient in depth.

M. de Martignac is an amiable man, but, fettered by his old political connexions, he cannot resolve to take upon himself the colour of the period. To have to remove a Director-General, a Prefect, or a Mayor, is to him a most severe task. He would wish never to offend the Tuileries, the Prefects, or any body; so that, instead of dismissing persons who deserve it, he merely removes them from one place to another. He thinks it better to do nothing, than to run the risk, on the one hand, of embroiling himself with the courtiers; or, on the other, of appearing to disrespect a majority of any description, which majority may happen to be on the left, though he would much rather see it on the right.

The Bishop of Beauvais pronounced the other day, a very inconsiderate eulogy on the Jesuits, as to their character personally. Doubtless there are to be found among the Jesuits, as in every body, estimable individuals; but what necessity was there for endeavouring to recommend to any degree of favour, a company proscribed by the laws of the kingdom; and whose policy and principles excite well-founded alarm? Some persons incline to think that this praise bestowed on individuals and the institution, indicates that the management of seminaries will soon be taken from the Jesuits. This, however, appears referring and regarding, without any real ground, the speech of the prelate as part of a very deep contrivance. We shall soon see how this is.

The discussion going on respecting the law on the periodical press is dangerous to the Ministry. The proposed law is badly drawn up, unjust in several respects, and incapable of being executed. If the Chamber should reject it, the Ministry will be compromised, and the Court will consider itself authorized to make a change. This is a danger which appears imminent, if the Ministers do not consent to important modifications.

Villelle's *Gazette* urges its friends to reject the the law because it abridges certain Royal prerogatives, which that journal considers precious. The left, and part of the centre of the right, are disposed to refuse their assent to the law, because they consider it vexatious and tyrannical.

The procession of the *Cordons bleus*, which took place at the Tuileries on Whitsunday, was very amusing. The spectators beheld M M. de Villelle, Corbiere, and Peyronnet invested with the relics of the order, covered with silk and embroidery, and wearing superb plumes. In this way the people of the Tuileries chose to console those great fallen Ministers for their disgrace in the Chambers. But the public saw, with some little ill humour, in those courtly pomps, men, whom its voice has accused, and who have but too well merited its condemnation. In fact, the exhibition was laughed at; but what is diverting enough is, that these men are so used to the sound of flattery, that whenever they heard their names mentioned, they replied by very gracious salutations, though their names were pronounced in a manner very remote from that which their courteous returns seemed to indicate.

Our situation is upon the whole very equivocal, and cannot remain long what it is. In such a state it is impossible that a Government can do any thing great or useful.

After all the complaints of the public and the victory which opinion has obtained, still the country has gained nothing but the mere change of the Ministry. The provinces are still governed by the same system and the same men. The people hope for better things. Their hopes have not been realized, and they murmur. Time only can disclose what will be the result of all this.

The Duchess de Berri is to visit the departments of the Pyrenees. She has triumphed over the obstacles which one of our politicians opposed to her: another has seconded her, and thus served his friends in those departments, who will accordingly enjoy the presence of this Princess, who is popular, but who unfortunately yields to the influence of the Court, and receives men opposed to the present system. This renders the situation of the Ministry, such as it is, still more difficult.

The nomination made to the place of First President to the Court of Cassation has satisfied every body, even those whose pretensions it has disconcerted. The public is pleased to see a venerable magistrate, the father of our judicial tribunals, called to this eminent situation. His competitors, in consequence of his great age, consider him only in a state of transition. The appointment seems to act as a reward *in extremis*, which leaves to each of his rivals the hope of a speedy succession. M. Ravez and M. de Peyronnet covet the place, and Count Portalis would like very well to retire to it from the Ministry. It is a plank to which he may one day cling on the ministerial shipwreck.

Your Kean has quite recovered himself. He was truly astonishing in *Shylock*.—*The Times, June 5.*

Variety.

Arrival of the Duchess of Saxe Weimar.—The Duchess of Saxe Weimar, accompanied by her royal daughter the Duchess of Clarence, and attended by Miss Osterhausen, Dr. Frome, and the Baron de Erffa, arrived at the residence of the Duke and Duchess of Clarence, in the Admiralty, about one o'clock on Saturday morning, in a carriage and four, followed by Sir William and Lady Hoste, and the suite of the Duchess, in three carriages and four. The Duchess of Saxe Weimar was met at Calais, on her arrival from Ghent, by the Duchess of Clarence, who had crossed the Channel for the express purpose of accompanying her beloved mother on her voyage to England. Their Royal and Serene Highnesses embarked at Calais on Friday, on board the Admiralty yacht, commanded by Sir William Hoste, and were landed at Dover, which town they left about three o'clock, and proceeded to town. The Duchess of Gloucester, the Princess Augusta, and the Princess Sophia, visited the two Duchesses in the morning, and partook of a dejeune. Their Royal and Serene Highnesses afterwards took an airing together, attended by the Princess Emile of Carolath, Miss Osterhausen, and paid a visit to the Duchess Dowager, at her apartments in the King's Palace, at Kensington. In the evening, the Duke and Duchess of Clarence, accompanied by the Duchess of Sexe Weimar, and attended by the Princess Emilie of Carolath, Miss Osterhausen, Colonel Fitzclarence, Captain Fitzclarance, and Baoon Erffa, honoured the performance of the Opera of *Il Barbiere di Seviglia*, at the Italian Opera House, with their presence.